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## UNITED STATES' ACT AS SEEN BY BRITISH PREMIER

Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Page Address Important Gathering—Freedom and Democracy Keynote of Speeches

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking as the principal guest at the American Luncheon Club gathering yesterday, in celebration of the United States' decision to enter the war, said: "I was invited to attend a small family luncheon, but when I entered this room I found that there was another American legend which dispelled what I saw and this was a great impressive gathering. But I am in the happy position of being, I think, the first British Minister of the Crown who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades in arms. I am glad, I am proud. I am glad not merely because of the stupendous resources which this great nation will bring to the succor of the alliance, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

"The United States of America has a noble tradition which has never been broken, and that is of never being engaged in war except for liberty. This is the greatest struggle for liberty that they have ever embarked upon. I am not at all surprised when I recollect the wars of the past that America took its time to make up its mind about the character of this struggle in Europe. Most of the great wars of the past were waged for dynastic aggrandizement and for territorial acquisition. No wonder when this great war started there were some elements of suspicion still lurking in the minds of the people of the United States of America. There were many who thought perhaps that kings were at their old tricks again, and although they saw the gallant Republic of France fighting them, some of them perhaps, regarded them as poor victims of a conspiracy of monarchical swashbucklers.

"The fact that the United States of America has made up its mind finally (Continued on page seven, column two)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

In spite of the weather conditions, which are anything but in favor of an advance, Sir Douglas Haig continues consolidating his position at Vimy, and widening his front. The Canadians have now pushed down the northern end of the ridge to the outskirts of Givency, whilst to the south Sir Douglas has firmly established himself at Monchy. In addition the British pushing upstream from Henin-sur-Cojeul have occupied Héninel, which lies across the river, as well as Wancourt, close to its left bank, and only a mile and a half from Monchy itself, so that it is obvious that the Germans have been pushed further and further back from Arras, arrangements for the bombardment of which they are known to have matured, having even got as far as moving the heavy guns for that purpose to the front. It is understood that these guns were to have been brought along the railway from Douai, and erected on platforms built at Fampoux, which meantime has fallen into British hands.

While the recent captures by the left of his line were being consolidated and extended in this way, Sir Douglas was not being idle on the right. He struck equally heavily and quickly in the direction of Cambrai from the south, advancing on a front from Metz-en-Couture, a village some three miles to the east of the railway from Cambrai to Peronne, and six miles southwest of the important railway junction of Marcoing, to the village of Hargicourt, some four miles beyond Roisel, on the road from Peronne. The attack here was entirely successful, and brought the British troops to Gouzeaucourt, a vil-

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## TRIAL OF HIGH VATICAN OFFICIAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Friday)—The trial of Mgr. Gerlach, a high Vatican official of German origin, on a charge of high treason, has commenced. Five others are implicated, but only four are under arrest, Mgr. Gerlach and another having fled abroad.

## IMPORTANCE OF BOOK CONGRESS HELD IN FRANCE

Interview With M. de Dampierre Shows Objects of Congress, Effort to Organize French Ideas and to Protect Trade

Great importance is attached to the book congress in Paris. This is not so much because of its commercial value as of its significance in other respects. To quote from the words of M. Poincaré: "Before the war the French market was flooded with German musical editions from which French composers were carefully omitted, with treatises on international law advocating respect for treaties, and with fashion papers supposed to be French, but in reality made in Germany." To change this situation is one of the aims of the congress, the objects of which are set forth in the following interview with the Marquis de Dampierre.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—The Congrès National du Livre which was recently opened at the Sorbonne by the President of the Republic is perhaps the most important of all the efforts that are being made to organize on a large scale French ideas and make them available to the world at large. Three great forces have organized this congress, the Société des gens de lettres which represents the literary men of France, the Cercle de la Librairie which represents the whole of the technical side of book production, and the Comité du Livre representing all the learned societies in France. M. Pierre Decourcelles, president of the Société des gens de lettres opened the congress by explaining its objects. Books, he said, were the vehicles of ideas, language and civilization. They would always remain the best means of national defense after peace was declared. The fight for and against their publication would be one of the hardest struggles France would experience after the war. The writers, editors and all who collaborated technically in their production would constitute the army in this warfare.

M. Poincaré spoke with some

## RUSSIA AWAKE TO INTRIGUES OF GERMANY

People Now See Plainly Why Their Army Was Not Able for Many Months to Put Forth Its Full Strength in Field

This is the second article in a series on German intrigue in Russia, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel H. Hoyer, professor of Russian language and institutions in the University of Chicago. The first appeared on April 11. The series is copyrighted by the Christian Science Publishing Society, and all rights are reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—During the summer of last year the pro-German intrigue in Russia entered upon a new period. The reactionary elements inside the Government were becoming stronger and more bold. The source of their strength lay in the fact that they were able to hold the confidence of the sovereign, despite the many protests di-

rected against them in the Duma and in the press. It was during this last period, beginning about June of last year, that the extra-governmental forces, popularly referred to as the "dark forces," gave more and more evidence of activity and of their ability to influence the policy of government. Gradually but systematically all liberal elements in the Cabinet were eliminated. Even the Ministries of War and Marine did not escape, though the reactionaries realized that they must be more careful here, and their efforts to get control of these departments were only partially successful. The Minister of Finance weathered this period. It was perfectly clear, however, that the group of reactionaries had gained the upper hand, and were securing the dismissal of those members of the Government who would not fit in with their program. In their talks with the public leaders, the reactionary ministers frankly and

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Dawn for The Christian Science Monitor PAUL N. MILIUKOFF Foreign Minister in the New Russian Cabinet

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## GREEK CABINET CRISIS APPROACHING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—Reports received here announce serious disturbances in Bulgaria as a result of the Russian revolution. It is believed the disturbances are reaching a stage which will make suppression more than difficult, the Bulgarian people being weary of the war and desirous of breaking from Germany.

Further developments are awaited with interest.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—A conference between the railway executive committee and the leaders of the railwaymen's trade unions has resulted in a settlement of the men's demand for an increased war bonus.

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## SHOTGUNS FOR GUARDS TO REPLACE RIFLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—High powered rifles, capable of carrying a distance of three miles, will be replaced with repeating shot guns for guardsmen doing police duty. Announcement of this is contained in an order regarding guard regulations announced by Major-General Wood.

General Wood's orders commands soldiers to fire on any persons committing acts of violence inspired by disloyalty and sedition. Ordinary offenses against the law, however, are not to be construed under the more serious offenses.

## DEPENDENTS' AID BILL IS RUSHED THROUGH SENATE

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Loses No Time in Passing Measure Providing Relief to Soldiers' Families

Under suspension of the rules, the Massachusetts Senate today gave all three readings to the bill providing State aid to the extent of \$40 monthly to dependents of Massachusetts soldiers. Early in today's session, the Senate Ways and Means Committee reported that the bill ought to pass.

The Committee on Bills in Their Third Reading moved to amend the bill extending the provisions of law relating to legislative counsel and agents to persons acting as counsel or agent before the Governor and Council, by inserting a new section providing that the sergeant-at-arms shall submit a list of such persons to the Secretary of State in the month of January, and that such persons shall file with the Secretary of State a statement, under oath, of the amount of salaries and expenses collected. The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate passed through its several readings the bill permitting the wearing of a certain type of recruiting button by persons enrolled in the military or naval service.

By a vote of 11 to 10, the Senate

passed to be engrossed the bill providing for the registration of chiropodists, the registration to be done by the State Board of Registration in Medicine and none but registered chiropodists to be allowed to practice.

The bill regulating the deductions from the pay of employees because of tardiness was passed to be engrossed.

All of the adverse reports of the committee on the judiciary made yesterday on bills relating to the waiting period, the maximum and maximum payments, and the payments by lump sum, under the workmen's compensation act, were accepted without debate. It also accepted the adverse report of the judiciary committee on the petition of Martin Hays, that the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission be paid by the corporations under its jurisdiction.

Senator Sanford moved to substitute for the adverse report of the Committee on Public Service the bill to establish the salaries of the justices of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston at \$7500 and those of the associate justices at \$7000. He further moved to amend the bill so that the salaries would be fixed at \$6500 and \$6000 respectively. He then moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Tuesday. Postponement prevailed.

The Committee on the Judiciary

asks to be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the special recess Committee on Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rates and Accident Prevention.

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GREEK CABINET CRISIS APPROACHING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—As a result of the proposed taxation of shipowners' profits a deputation handed a protest to King Constantine recently stating their objections.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister denies rumors circulated regarding the impending resignation of the Cabinet. In spite of the denial, however, it would appear that a crisis is approaching as a result of the difficult position in which the Government is placed, owing to armed bands in the neutral zone and elsewhere causing constant friction, the torpedoing of ships insured by the Government, and owing to the financial situation generally. It is understood that Zaimis has been approached with a view to accepting the premiership.

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## NEW ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The prospectus is published this morning of a new issue of exchequer bonds in denominations of £100 and upward to £5000. Interest is at 5 per cent and the bonds are redeemable in 1922, or at the option of the holder on three months notice in 1919. They may be used in payment not only of inheritance tax but of excess profits duty and munition levy. Similar bonds in denominations of £5 and upward will be on sale through the post office from April 25. Where the holder of bonds is not domiciled or a resident in the United Kingdom, interest will be paid free of all British taxation.

The strongest argument, and one which presses strongly upon the Government and the people, is the fear of isolation. This isolation has been the trouble of Spain for many decades, and the whole trend of Spanish policy in recent times has been to get rid of it.

Now if Spain remains neutral while all the world goes to war she will be more isolated now and henceforth than ever in her history, and there will be little room for Spanish pride when the nations of the earth make peace again.

This is a great consideration which will operate in the immediate future. Meantime, he said in conclusion, Spain is watching South America most closely.

U-BOAT TORPEDOES GREEK SHIP NESTOS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The Greek steamer Nestos, carrying a wheat cargo as officially notified to the German Government, has been torpedoed. The Greek Government has formally protested to Berlin.

The Nestos was a 4060-ton steamer, owned by the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece, the ship and cargo being insured for 8,500,000 francs.

The Athens press appears to take a moderate view of the outrage.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—

Finland's entire cooperation with free

Russia was enthusiastically pledged in

the first meeting of the Finnish Diet since 1905 at Helsinki.

Dispatches today detailed a dramatic ovation accorded Governor-General Stochowitch,

who presided. He declared new Russias would make the utmost efforts to

satisfy the Finnish people's wishes.

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## SPANISH CRISIS ON NEUTRALITY GROWING ACUTE

Next Development of Spain's Attitude Toward Central Empires Expected to Coincide With So. American Nations

ALBANY, N. Y.—That the existence of the Rockefeller Foundation is a "constant menace to democratic government" was the contention of Bird Coler at a hearing today before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Boylan bill to repeal the law creating the foundation.

Labor leaders joined Mr. Coler in the declaration that the activities of this foundation are not beneficial. Starr J. Murphy, one of the incorporators of the foundation, appeared in opposition to the bill.

## WAR FINANCE MEASURE UP BEFORE HOUSE

Extended Debate in Progress on

Five Billion Bond Issue and

Two Billion Treasury Note

Propositions for War Use

Special to The

## NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION IS URGED BY WOMEN

General Council of Federated Clubs Pledges Loyalty and Asks Aid in Crisis—Other Reforms to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The general council of the Federation of Women's Clubs Thursday adopted a resolution urging Nation-wide prohibition during the war. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the council in a voting vote:

"Whereas, War is upon us, and our sons and husbands are to be called to the defense of the country, while women must work and suffer; we appeal to the Government to take the initiative in establishing Nation-wide prohibition as a means of eliminating material and moral waste. Vast quantities of grain now used in the manufacture of liquor may be applied to the feeding of our armies.

"The women of America are loyal, but they ask for this fortification against a colossal evil."

Much of the day was devoted to the consideration of motion pictures and their relation to the children. Local censors and special programs for children are the best methods by which to separate good and bad films, was the consensus of the federation. Abduction and problem plays were decried as improper subjects for films to be shown children.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to a discussion of music, under Mrs. W. B. Steele of Missouri, chairman of the music committee. Music, its standardization and its cultivation in home life, in schools, and in social centers, was adopted by the clubwomen as one department for extended service during the coming year.

A Nation-wide campaign to put women in State legislatures also was planned on the initiative of Miss Mary Wood of New York, chairman of the legislative committee.

Other measures for which the delegates agreed to work through their respective organizations are child labor laws in all states, with efforts to standardize them; conservation regulations; compensation act to protect the families of 500,000 employees of the Government; parole and immigration bills; kindergarten movement; Oregon's minimum wage law; compulsory health insurance laws; admission of women to the bar, and laws punishing delinquent parents.

Through the delegates, 2,500,000 club women of the United States pledged aid to the Red Cross. Every club woman of the Nation will be asked to sign the following pledge, adopted by the General Federation council on Thursday:

"In view of the pressing necessity for conserving the food supply, I will do my bit by using in my home only the necessary amounts of food, and will try in every way to conserve all foods and to live simply. I will begin now."

The delegates took their first recreation Thursday afternoon, when they toured the old French section of the city and were entertained by the Newcomb College girls with May Day exercises.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, warned the women in a lecture at the French Opera House on Wednesday night that on them rests the conservation and perpetuation of the Nation's food supply while men are at the front fighting. The delegates promised to spread Mr. Vrooman's message to every club woman in the United States.

## RUSSIA AWAKE TO INTRIGUES OF GERMANY

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cynically boasted of their victories. Fortunately they did not have time to demoralize completely the permanent staff of the various departments.

The reactionaries at first seemed to have no definite plan of action. Their chief attention was devoted to the task of "policing" the country.

By August of 1916 they had complete control of the Minister of the Interior. They worked in the main through the Secret Police Department.

They were able to control the censorship and thus to control any public and open discussion of their activities.

They even went so far as to forbid the publication in the newspapers of the speeches made from the tribunes of the Duma. Everybody recognized the strong strategic position which they occupied. But just as generally was it accepted that their days were numbered. As one watched them during the late summer months, it seemed that they themselves knew that they would soon have to relinquish the position they were holding, and wished simply to go out with their pockets as full as possible. The reactionary group was able finally to penetrate the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their final victory came with the dismissal of Mr. Sazonov and the taking over of his portfolio by the Prime Minister, Stürmer.

In all their acts the new ministers covered themselves by using the name of the sovereign. They explained that they were simply the "blind servants" of the imperial master. They accused every one else of playing politics, and reiterated the stock phrases of the champions of irresponsible government, emphasizing that the Russian political system rested upon the idea of "democratic autocracy." They accused all others of being revolutionaries. In August one of these men

natively asked Prince Lvov if the Zemstvo Union was not really a revolutionary organization. Lvov answered very simply: "If we are revolutionists, then what element in the country supports you and your regime?"

The reactionaries, now in control, did not seem at first to have any definite plan in view. All knew that a separate peace was beyond their power, if that was their idea. But they took this definite attitude of suspicion toward all popular organizations, particularly the Zemstvo Union, that were working for victory. They first secured an order, passed by the Council of Ministers, that there should be no public meetings of any kind until the end of the war. They then ruled that conferences of the presidents of the local Zemstvos, which Lvov had been convening periodically in order better to organize the work of the union for the Army, were public meetings. The protests against this decision were, however, so strong, that the Government had to back down and finally agreed to allow such conferences under certain conditions, one of which was that a representative of the police should be present at all meetings.

As a basis for this attitude of suspicion toward the public organiza-

tion, the aim of which was to establish a republic. That the Social-Democrats in Russia, as in other countries, accept a republican form of government as their ultimate goal, has been used time and again by the Russian Government as a pretext for measures of repression. At the moment of the arrest of these workmen no "Social Revolution" was being contemplated; just as no such movement is being contemplated now. As the Russian Government had used this flimsy charge so frequently, no one was deceived, and the arrests were again interpreted as acts of provocation.

To cover all these repressive activities, the reactionary group constantly and demonstratively declared that all pro-German influences in Russia must be weeded out. Their declarations deceived no one. They also demonstratively protested against any interference in Russian internal affairs, from any source whatever. Along this line they started to talk about the "English influence," that was being established, particularly through the large credits which England was extending to Russia. During the late summer months of last year, one heard in certain quarters very distinct anti-English talk, but it was confined to reactionary circles.

It was generally accepted that the reactionaries had been able to secure the dismissal of Mr. Sazonov, by emphasizing his close relations with the English representatives in Russia. One heard the expression, "Sazonov dances when Grey whistles. He is selling out Russia to England." But few were deceived as to the source and object of these statements.

American business men in Russia, unacquainted with Russian political conditions, frequently played into the hands of this reactionary group. They also took up the cry that England was trying to get a strangle hold on Russia, and was deliberately attempting to prevent the development of direct trade relations between Russia and America. In some cases there was actual interference by English authorities, particularly where Americans were trying to communicate with their principals at home. Is it perhaps possible that such men were being used, without their knowledge, to further the intrigue that was going on, of which the English were of course aware?

The anti-English campaign carried on by the reactionary groups sometimes assumed almost ridiculous forms. One recalls an article that appeared in a reactionary newspaper, known to be subsidized by the Ministry of the Interior. The article pointed out that England and France were known to be in the hands of the Free Masons and Jews, and that these men were trying to use the loyal Russian soldiers to overthrow monarchs. This statement was called forth by a declaration made in the English House of Commons that the Kaiser must be made to answer for the crimes which he had committed.

There were many evidences, that seem to satisfy every one that the Emperor himself was outside of this pro-German intrigue. When Russians protested against "dark forces" influencing the Government they had in mind definite persons, particularly the priest, Rasputin.

All were aware of the influence which this man and others like him were able to exercise over the Emperor. But the Emperor himself was not believed to be aware of the ultimate aim of these intrigues. A story current in Russia in July of last year, testifies to this general feeling with regard to the Emperor's position. A Greek prince arrived in Petrograd, coming by way of Berlin. He went to the front and was received by the Emperor. These facts were known from the official reports of his arrival and his reception. A few days later an order was issued, calling to the colors a whole series of classes of reserves, reaching the figure of several million men. The date of the mobilization was fixed for the middle of July.

Immediately there were murmurs of protest, not against the call itself, but against the date. As one man expressed it: "They have forgotten that Russia is an agricultural country. The crops cannot be harvested if these reserves are called to the colors at this date. Are they planning deliberately to bring us to starvation?" The date of mobilization was later postponed until the end of September, as a result of these protests. The generally accepted interpretation of the original mobilization order for July was the following: The Greek prince was supposed to have brought from the Kaiser another proposal of peace, and the Emperor in his anger, forgetting dates and harvests, ordered immediately the new mobilization. Whether this version is true or not, is unimportant. Its wide currency showed that the people were eager to believe that the Emperor was outside any pro-German intrigue.

Nevertheless, the Emperor continued to select as his advisers and ministers only bureaucrats and the most reactionary elements of bureaucracy, who had now come to be called very generally pro-German. The Emperor continued to share the attitude of suspicion toward the people adopted by these reactionaries. Because of his inability to dissociate himself from this group, it was necessary to remove him, and this was done only after many efforts had been made to convince him of the disloyalty of those whom he chose as his advisers.

When the "Revolution" came, most of the details of the pro-German intrigue had become public property. It was seen that the reactionaries were trying to weaken Russia internally, which would force the early peace conference that Germany was striving to secure. In fact it was the discovery of this intrigue that gave the impetus to the movement. One of the first acts of the new Government was to arrest the members of the Secret Police Department in Petrograd and Moscow. The building which has housed for many years the Secret Police Department of Russia was destroyed during the eight

days of revolution; for this department had been the main agency in this deliberate provocative work, much of which could be traced to German agents.

The local representatives of the Police Department were the governors of the provinces. They had been carrying out instructions from Petrograd, and had been guilty of similar provocative activity down in the provinces. They also were removed by the new Government, and replaced by the elected heads of the Zemstvo. The Empress and Emperor were put under arrest in order to protect them against being used as the center for further intrigues. The pro-German intrigue had been able to develop because it had been furthered by the shortsightedness of the Sovereign. It was generally known that the intriguers had been able to use his wife for their own ends. Also that the pro-German influence had been deeply rooted in Russia for many years. But the present leaders are now aware of most of its ramifications and have seen the need of taking every measure of precaution. The public is awake and on its guard; and intrigues can succeed in the dark.

Almost from the beginning of the war Russians have said: "We are fighting both an external and an internal enemy." Also it has been very clear that victory over the external foe would bring victory over the internal enemy as well. Just as evident was it that defeat at the hands of Germany would mean that Russia would become economically a German colony, and would come completely under German influence, exercised through the reactionary bureaucracy. American business men have frequently questioned me these last two years on the internal political situation in Russia. They saw clearly the two distinct Russias. They were very anxious to know which one was likely to win out. Those of our business men who wished to establish permanent trade relations with Russia would have to decide with which group to establish connections. It was always very easy to answer their inquiry, for there was only one side that American business men could afford to back. Americans naturally sympathized with liberal Russia. But sentimental considerations could be put in the background; purely business interests clearly dictated the selection of liberal Russia as the Russia with which to make friends. For, had the reactionary group been able to remain in power after the war, all concessions and all opportunities in Russia would have gone to Germans.

In the reports from Germany or from German press bureaus in Stockholm and Copenhagen, it has been said that Germany can now make peace with Russia on the basis of the recent change of government in Russia. Such statements are of course for home consumption only. If some Americans have been temporarily deceived by these reports, they should recall that the "Revolution" was primarily against the pro-German intriguers in Russia, who were working, if not for a separate peace, at least for a premature peace conference.

Germany has always played the reactionary group in Russia. At the beginning of the war one Russian leader explained that the German Government had never had a quarrel with Russian bureaucracy, but had always had a quarrel with the Russian people. As early as 1911, the German writer, Maximilian Harden, made practically the same statement when he pointed out the progress of the liberal political movement in Russia, and emphasized that this movement would not serve the interests of Germany.

The Russian people are now fighting to defeat the Germans, and by victory will eliminate once and for all the German influence in Russian internal politics exercised through corrupt reactionary elements in the Russian bureaucracy, or through such agents as the priest Rasputin. The American public has been skeptical when it read of "German interference in Russian internal affairs" or "pro-German intrigues in Russia." Our own experiences during these last months will perhaps make us realize the problem which the Russians have had to face, particularly during these 30 months of war. We will realize the extent of the victory which the Russian people have finally won over this "internal enemy," against whom they had struggled for more than a generation. We will also appreciate why Russia was not able during these 30 months to put forward the full measure of her strength in the struggle against the external enemy.

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## WHAT LED TO RESIGNATION OF BRIAND CABINET

Incidents Preceding Change in French Ministry Show Attitude of Chamber Deputies Toward Former Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is not surprising that M. Briand should have failed to reconstitute his Cabinet on the resignation of General Lyautey. It had been evident for some time that the popularity of the Government had been declining, if not in the country generally, at least within the precincts of the Palais Bourbon. Only a few days before the scene in the Chamber which led to the resignation of General Lyautey, the Government had been subjected to a severe inquisition on the subject of its economic policy,

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## IMPORTANCE OF BOOK CONGRESS HELD IN FRANCE

(Continued from page one)

authority as to the value of true French ideas and as to how they had been adulterated and even falsified by unfair practices. Before the war the French market was flooded with German musical editions from which French composers were carefully omitted, with treatises on international law advocating respect for treaties, and with fashion papers supposed to be French, but in reality made in Germany. Many editions of French classics had, moreover, been completely monopolized by Germans. The congress would open the way to a change in all this, for France would regain her commercial liberty. Since it was by means of the book that men were directed in thought and that consequently the future would be controlled, it would be their duty to carry on such a warfare as would liberate the French language from the trammels of foreign invasion by putting a stop to the improper practices of their competitors.

At the first session of the congress nearly 500 representatives were present, and M. Louis Hachette of the famous publishing firm was one of the first to speak. He explained the order of work of the congress which was divided into two parts, the one dealing with the purely technical aspect and the other with the intellectual and commercial expansion of French publications. The Marquis de Dampierre, the well-known archivist and the moving spirit of the Comité du Livre, in a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris, was glad to give the following information about the congress.

M. de Dampierre said it was important to note that the congress was a national one and not, as some people thought, international: They wanted, as a first step, to put their own house in order, for it was now no secret that the literary and illustrated presentation of French ideas had been sadly influenced by German invasion and competition. Replying to a question as to the genesis of the congress, M. de Dampierre said that the meeting held at Lyons last year had resulted in the combination of the three great sections which now constituted the present congress. At Lyons each of these sections had appointed two representatives, one to report on the technical and the other on the commercial, social and intellectual expansion of its interests. These six reports, with their respective recommendations, were being discussed and definite decisions were being arrived at.

In seeking to organize French ideas and publish them throughout the world, continued the Marquis de Dampierre, they had to cover an immense ground and they needed more than anything else a liberal cooperation from all sections of this industry. They wished to bring the creators of French ideas close together with those who provided the material by which these ideas could be published, and also with those who were able to carry out an intense circulation of French publications in all parts of the world. The present congress would accomplish this task. It was interesting to see the most noted French savants side by side with the workmen who manufactured the paper and who printed and bound the books, discussing this problem from every point of view and deeply interested in each other's work.

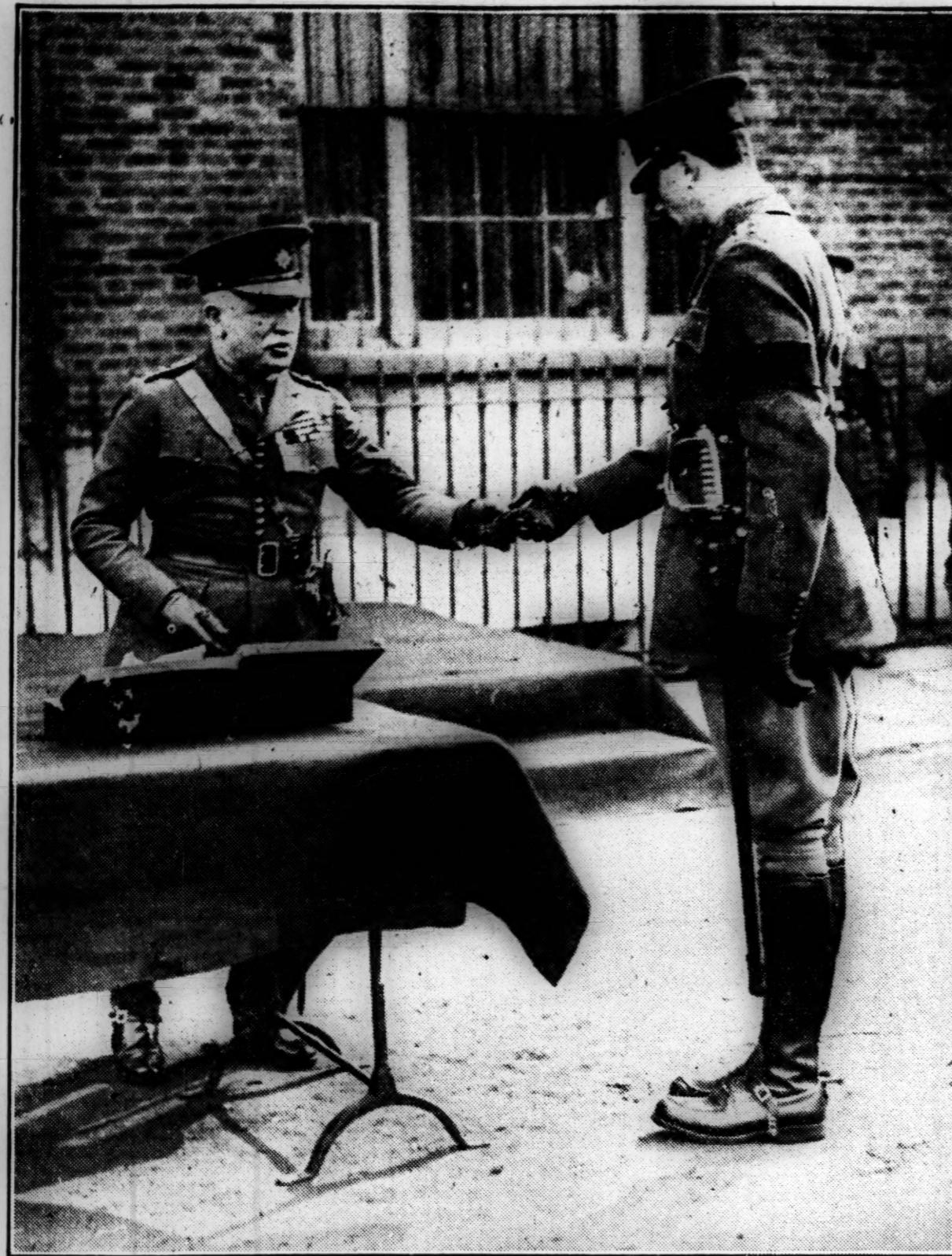
As to the practical outcome of the congress M. de Dampierre said that it seemed at least quite certain that they had, at last, thoroughly awakened the interest of the Minister of Commerce, and his cooperation was assured. This was a great step.

At the close of the congress the resolutions that were passed on the six reports would be handed over to an executive committee of 10 or 12 members appointed by the congress whose duty would be to see that full effect was given to them.

At this period of the interview M. de Dampierre touched upon an extremely interesting aspect of the book trade. The book industry in France, he said, is suffering from an excess of individualism which is the extreme opposite of Germany's collectivism. The trade in Germany is so organized that it simply constitutes an enormous trust. In France it is exactly the opposite. There is a conspicuous fear of interfering with individual thought and action, in a word with tampering with what is the great quality of French ideas, their individuality and freedom. There is distinct reason for this state of mind which is, as a matter of fact, one of the results of the French Revolution.

Really to appreciate the situation it has to be recognized that the economic aspect and result of the revolution was the revolt against and overthrow of what, at that time, was analogous to present-day economic and industrial trusts, by which individual enterprise and development was handicapped. There was at that time the greatest economic limitation. The French Revolution swept this away, and the result has been an intense reaction in an opposite direction. The effort to be individual and free from all combinations became intense, and the fear of relapsing into old methods has driven this point of view to such extremes as to border on the ridiculous. Today Frenchmen do not want to revert to the system of trusts nor to follow blindly German methods as a whole, but every one at least realizes to the full that present methods must be changed.

French individuality must, continued M. de Dampierre, be retained, but there must also be a system of frank cooperation and coordination between all branches of the business. National needs demand that the industry as a whole should profit by the best that the individual members can bring to it.



Lord French distributing shamrock to the Irish Guards

## OLD FURNITURE AS FACTOR IN BRITISH HISTORY

John Warrack Tells of Romance That Clings Around Objects in Every-Day Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. John Warrack, the well-known connoisseur, gave a lecture recently in Edinburgh on old furniture. What romance clung around objects in every-day use long ago, he said. For instance, what tales could be woven around a certain little table with its sunken rounds for candlesticks, recalling perhaps, ladies of silken gowns, rouge' and patches, old scents and songs. Those faded, yet beautiful, tapestries had looked on scenes enacted centuries ago, and they took one back maybe to deep-set windows and high chimney pieces with boastful mottoes. That was indeed sentiment, yet they were all agreed that the habits and social color of an epoch added beauty to the objects themselves. The conditions under which they were made and used, made history something more intimate and alive. Dates were, after all, only the framework of history, and men's thoughts, ideals and tastes were reflected not only in public and political actions, but in all things made and chosen for every-day use, in everything that answered a need.

The Fifteenth Century was the period in which native ideals were expressed by native craftsmen in native materials and quite different from the modern world, which really began in the Sixteenth Century, that age of new things. The revival of learning, the invention of printing, the discovery of the New World, the mariner's compass, and the rise of commerce all contributed to wealth and comfort and thus to increasing objects in daily use, though the world also began to lose much of its picturesqueness, humor and simplicity. There was little movable furniture in early times and what there was, seemed to have developed from the oak chest. The chest was often used to sleep upon, then a screen was added at one end, and legs and so forth. The main decorations were sets of tapestries, which covered the bare stone walls. In the Middle Ages, a table was only a board on trestles, there was only one chair at the head of the board at which the host sat, the rest of the company sat on benches. This custom was the origin of the expression, "to take the chair."

The tapestries formed an index to the life of the time and showed great love of nature and outdoor sports. There was no monotonous, mechanical, lifeless work; it could be seen that the workers enjoyed their labor.

Through the reign of Henry VIII the Renaissance began to be felt in England and during the reign of Elizabeth social reconstruction began to take form. It was an extraordinary time of building and of comfortable and luxurious domestic life, influenced no doubt by the fact that two women occupied the throne. Lacquer was introduced by the East India Company. Chairs became common articles in early Stuart times, at first without arms, farthingales having grown to such a size. With the strife between Cavaliers and Roundheads came the necessity for cabinets with secret drawers, often only to be opened by means of a numerical cypher. In Gothic times people were greatly interested in building and the curious tradition arose of applying architectural treatment to furniture, particularly to the inside of cabinets. The

returning to the inside of cabinets. The wife of Charles II, Catherine of Braganza, was responsible for fringes and rich velvets, and when she came over she brought her Portuguese furniture with her and this in turn influenced English work, giving rise to what was known as the Braganza foot and there was also a development of small tables in this reign. With the introduction of spiral legs, oak gave place to the softer wood of the walnut tree, planted during the reign of Elizabeth.

On Sept. 13, he said, a battalion occupied trenches to the east of Ginchy and one company took part in a local attack. In the attack of the Guards division on Sept. 15 the two battalions were in support of two Guards brigades, and their task was to take the fourth and final objective.

Another important question occupying the congress was how to eliminate from the markets of the world the spurious and demoralizing books or illustrations that were falsely attributed to French writers and draftsmen. The congress recommended the passing of a law which, while not in any way restricting the legitimate and necessary freedom of artistic expression, would nevertheless drastically prohibit the commercializing of what might be termed questionable matter in whatever form it might be presented. To accomplish this it was recommended that in France the printer should be made responsible primarily for the publication, and that with regard to imported publications powers should be conferred upon the customs authorities to deal summarily with any demoralizing literature. French literary men, said M. de Dampierre, had great need of protection in this direction, since frequently their works were adulterated or spurious specimens offered as French literary productions. Investigation had invariably proved that these were "made in Germany." With regard to foreign competition the congress recommended the absolute suppression of all existing treaties of commerce and the total abolition of the most favored nation clause. It further recommended the suppression of maximum and minimum tariffs and the establishment of a fixed tariff, which should not be subject to reduction or variation. It recommended a commercial entente between the Allied nations as the best means of successfully combating the German Zollverein. The suppression of the present certificate of origin and its replacement by a certificate guaranteeing that the capital, raw materials, machinery, manufactured product and personnel were neither German, Austrian, Bulgarian nor Turkish was also proposed.

Finally, said M. de Dampierre, the congress recommends that all printed publications in dead languages, with or without French notes, imported into France, should be taxed according to the place of origin, such tax to be compensative and not prohibitive.

### GIFT FROM THE BASUTOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Paramount Chief of Basutoland has forwarded to the High Commissioner for South Africa the sum of £40,000 as a gift from himself and the Basuto nation to His Majesty the King for the purposes of the war. The gift has been warmly acknowledged on behalf of His Majesty, who has approved of the money being used for purchasing a number of aero-



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## SOUTHERNERS FREELY ATTEST NEGROLOYALTY

Tributes by Representatives Dyer and Huddleston in House and an Eloquent Declaration by Roscoe Conkling Simmons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government officials here took steps Thursday to put a quietus on unauthorized wireless activities in the Middle West. Capt. John F. Dillon of the local radio division told this bureau that there had been several cases of noncompliance with the orders to dismantle plants, but that he expected everything would be in line within a few days.

A station with a radius surpassing anything in the Middle West will be erected on top of the Federal building here. Captain Dillon announced, to clear the air for Government messages, assuring them perfect security of transmission and at the same time to intercept possible communication of foreign agents. An immediate cleanup of unauthorized wireless outfits in the 14 States in this district was ordered by Hilton G. Clabough, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here. He asked the cooperation of police and sheriffs to aid in giving 48 hours' notice to owners of such wireless stations, and stated that outfitts not then dismantled voluntarily would be dismantled by local or Government officials.

## UNLICENSED RADIO STATIONS SILENCED BY FEDERAL ORDER

Campaign on in Middle West to Dismantle Every Plant Operating Without Authority

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## HAMPTON CALLS ITS GRADUATES TO THE COLORS

Negroes Urged to Mobilize in an Endeavor to Inspire Their Race With Loyalty—Warned Against Mischief Makers

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, is sending the following letter to all the Hampton graduates calling on them to mobilize all their forces in this national crisis:

"We are now at war with the German Government," he says, "because the German Government first made war on us, sinking our ships without warning and in defiance of all laws of humanity, leaving women and children and other noncombatants to perish of exposure in open boats at sea. Germany has plotted against the peace and safety of our land, endeavoring to stir up Mexico against us, and now the newspapers charge that she has sent agents through the South for the purpose of inciting the Negroes to disloyalty. It may be that in some districts a few, in their bitterness, may have listened to evil counsellors.

"It is for you who have seen the light to do all in your power to inspire your people with patriotism, and arouse that deep sense of loyalty to our country which has always been one of the noblest characteristics of the Negro people."

"As Doctor Washington and Doctor Moton have proved by their lives of quiet, unpretentious service, the Negro is going to secure recognition, not by demanding his rights, but by serving them.

"Bitterness, fear, hatred, narrow jealousy and selfish interests can have no place in our lives at such a time as this, when our Government is calling for the best help that each man, woman and child can give. We must each put aside all thought of self, and give this help generously whenever there is opportunity, whether it is for a white neighbor or a black neighbor, whether it is through some great sacrifice for the good of our country, or by a cup of cold water to some one in want."

"Let us show our colors, and hang up the flag, in the place of honor over the doors of our dwellings. Let us teach the children to love and respect that flag. The country needs all that you can do. It needs a larger food supply. If you have any land, no matter how small a piece, raise and can vegetables, increase your crops, and teach others how to do the same. If you hear threats of danger, or see signs of dissatisfaction, see that the matter is brought to the attention of the proper authorities and stamp it out at once."

"Do not allow yourself to be disturbed by a few mischief makers. The great mass of your countrymen, North and South, believe in you and trust your loyalty, absolutely.

"We are all Americans together, and must stand shoulder to shoulder in this crisis. Not only is it our duty and privilege to help our own country, but let us remember those war-stricken countries across the sea, England, France, Belgium and the others which have been so bravely fighting and suffering these many months for the cause of right we have now championed. Let us try to help them, also, in every way in our power, by word, and deed and prayer."

### No Liquor for Soldiers

**Springfield Hotel Men Consider Plans to Refuse Service to Guardsmen**

Springfield hotel men are considering refusing to serve liquor to men in uniform if the plan to have a concentration camp of 100,000 men in that vicinity is realized. Feeling is current in Springfield among the members of the Liquor Men's Association that drastic action should be taken from the inside to prevent criticism of the franchise.

"With the coming of 100,000 soldiers to this city the liquor dealers will have to take action in order to protect their interests," one Springfield hotel man is quoted as saying. "In the opinion of most dealers it is likely that rules will be drawn up which will prohibit the serving of any man in uniform and which will also prevent any wholesaler from selling bottled goods either to soldiers or for their consumption. It is my understanding a meeting will be held within a few days to act on this matter."

### War Will Aid the Drys

**Mr. Bryan Sees Great Impetus Given to Prohibition Cause**

**COLUMBUS, O.—Unqualified endorsement of President Wilson's war plans was given Thursday by William J. Bryan in an address at the convention of the Democratic Dry Federation of Ohio.**

Alluding indirectly to his own activities as a pacifist during the last two years, Mr. Bryan said it was to be expected that in a country of 100,000,000 population there would be divergent views on subjects and that everybody has the right to express them.

"Now, however, the discussion has ended," he said, "and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make the extreme sacrifice as in the United States."

Great impetus will be added to the prohibition cause by the present war, Mr. Bryan declared, for the reason that the question faced by the country

will be whether products suitable for foodstuffs shall be used as food or converted into liquor, with the effect of lessening the capacity of civilians and soldiers.

### Harvard Men to Drill

**Churches in Massachusetts Are Asked to Observe Patriotic Sunday**

Harvard students in the reserve of officers training corps hold their first regimental drill at the Stadium this afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30. The west stand of the Stadium is open to the public. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard told a mass meeting of students Thursday night to be prepared to back the Government at all times in whatever it does or orders.

Every place of worship in Massachusetts is asked by the Committee on Public Safety to observe Sunday as "Patriotic Sunday," and clergymen are asked to preach patriotic sermons. Massachusetts mayors, headed by Frank E. Stacy of Springfield, are due to confer with Governor McCall Saturday in regard to the federal prohibition against the residence of aliens within half a mile of military posts. Mayor Curley of Boston says the mayors will take the position that the Government should either modify its regulation or assume responsibility for its enforcement.

Open air patriotic exercises will be held at the store of C. C. Harvey Company, 144 Boylston Street, at 1 p.m. Saturday. Mayor Curley will deliver an address and at the conclusion of a musical program a flag will be unfurled by "Columbia."

Permission from Washington to recruit a volunteer regiment has been asked by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Benyon, inspector-general of the Massachusetts National Guard and director of military drill in Boston High schools. If the request is granted, Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon will ask many of his former cadet pupils to take their place in his command.

Two tractors to replace mules and horses in the United States Army were loaded on flat cars today ready to be sent to the Army arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. An exhibition and test of what the tractors can do in the way of going over rough ground and climbing hills was given at the manufacturing plant in Hyde Park Thursday.

Negroes will not be disloyal to the United States, according to Butler R. Wilson, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, who spoke at a patriotic mass-meeting in the Boston Latin School Thursday evening. Mr. Wilson pledged the support of his race to the country and told of what the Negro members of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., are now doing for their country.

A powerboat squadron to be placed at the disposal of the Committee on Public Safety will be formed by the South Boston Yacht Club. Representatives of other yacht clubs have been invited to attend a meeting Thursday night to cooperate in forming a large patrol fleet for coast guard work.

The high-speed power yacht Beaumere fully equipped and manned has been offered the United States for the duration of the war by E. F. Albee, vice-president of B. F. Keith circuit of vaudeville theaters. The Beaumere is 65 feet long and has a speed of 26 knots.

Full wages for one year from the Cambridge Gas Light Company less Government pay will be paid to employees of the company in the United States service or who may volunteer hereafter. All men to enlist will be reemployed by the company on their return from active service. Members of the Boston City Club were addressed Thursday night by S. K. Ratcliffe, an English editorial writer, and in addition were shown a photoplay "How Uncle Sam Prepares" that has not previously been shown in Boston.

How to aid men blinded in war will be taught classes of women by Miss Trainor, a graduate of Perkins Institute, at 409 Marlboro Street, beginning Tuesday morning, April 24. The course of lectures, which is under the auspices of the Active Corps of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, will cover such topics as "Learning how to Give Aid," "The Attitude of the Seeing Public," "Occupations and Amusements" and the "Resources of the Commonwealth for Giving Help." This last talk will be given by State Commissioner James P. Monroe.

Braille, raised writing to be read by the fingers, will be studied by the women taking the course in groups of five for half hour periods Friday mornings. Visits to schools and shops will be made in connection with the course. Applications for membership in the classes may be made to Mrs. C. Y. Owens at 409 Marlboro Street from 3 to 5 p.m. The telephone number is Back Bay 6447.

**NATICK SELECTMEN MEET**  
NATICK, Mass.—The Board of Selectmen at its meeting last night failed to choose the chief engineer and his two assistants of the Fire Department because of a deadlock over candidates. If the board does not come to an agreement in the next two meetings, which occur before May 1, the old department officers will be automatically returned to their positions.

**LIBERTY STATUE FOR RUSSIA**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, announced that a committee had been formed to raise among Jews in the United States a fund to present Russia with a reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, which stands in New York Harbor, symbolic of liberty enlightening the world.

**SOCIALISTS AT VARIANCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Socialist Party, in convention here Thursday, was unable to agree on the wording of various portions of the majority report submitted Wednesday. The day was spent in discussing the first four paragraphs of the report, which finally were accepted. The remainder of the report will be debated today.

"Now, however, the discussion has ended," he said, "and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make the extreme sacrifice as in the United States."

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## BRAZIL WILL SEIZE ALL THE GERMAN SHIPS

**Report That Austrian Minister to Brazil Has Made Formal Demand for His Passports**

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It is stated that the Austrian Minister to Brazil made formal request for his passports, stating his Government's intention to support its ally, Germany, in the break with Brazil.

### Costa Rica to Aid

**Use of Harbors Offered to United States Navy**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Costa Rica's waters and ports are placed at the disposition of the United States during the war with Germany in an official communication that Government has sent to the State Department. After unqualifiedly endorsing the position of the United States, the Costa Rican Government added its regret that it would not be possible to take a more active part in the war, but stated that it was glad to offer to the United States the use of all its ports and adjacent waters.

Following is the text of the note delivered by R. Fernandez Guardia, diplomatic agent of the Tinoco Government:

"The United States having declared that a state of war exists with the Imperial Government, my Government has instructed me to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of Costa Rica's most loyal and sincere friendship for the United States.

"The Costa Rican Government considers that it is the duty of all American republics to support at least morally the noble attitude assumed by the United States in defense of the highest ideals of law, of right and justice and of democracy.

"The republic of Costa Rica regrets that because of its lack of material strength it cannot in this crisis tender to the United States a more substantial cooperation, but if it might be permitted to demonstrate its solidarity with the Government and the people of its great sister republic of the North in such manner, for instance as by permitting the use of its waters and ports for war needs by the American Navy, that cooperation would be undertaken with the greatest satisfaction."

### Argentina Explanation

**German Envoy Demands One on Terms of Note to United States**

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The German Minister to Argentina has demanded an audience of the President, and it is said that he will demand an explanation of the terms of the Argentine note to the United States issued after the declaration of state of war between the United States and Germany.

The German Minister had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the idea of learning the purpose of the answer Argentina made to the United States regarding its war declaration. The Foreign Minister informed the German diplomatic representative that the answer was couched in proper terms.

The suppression of the announced public manifesto which he claimed affected the neutrality of Argentina was demanded by the German minister, to whom the foreign minister replied that he was ignorant of the terms of this manifesto, but that he could reassure the German Minister on the subject of the correct demeanor of the Argentine people. In any event, the Foreign Minister added, the authorities would see to the strict enforcement of all the established laws and regulations.

A spirited agitation in connection with the international situation is being carried on in political circles and in the universities. Powerful Germanophile elements of the population are declared to be preparing political complications in the interior.

Argentinian Boats Sunk  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The newspapers print a report that the Argentinian transport Pampa has been sunk by a German submarine. Another report is that the Argentinian sailing vessel Oriana has been sunk by a German raider off the coast of Brazil.

**Naval Air Service Open**  
Young men with some training in higher mathematics are eligible for admission to the Massachusetts School for Naval Air Service to be opened at Squantum about May 1, but all applicants must be made in person at the rooms of the committee on naval forces at the State House before April 19.

**INDICTMENTS FOR CONSPIRACY FOUND**

EL PASO, Tex.—The Federal grand jury today returned indictments charging conspiracy to ship munitions to Mexico against Vincent B. Andreas, wealthy cattleman, and Bernard Schuster, a prominent El Paso business man. It is alleged that the two conspired to ship 100,000 pounds of ammunition into Mexico. Both were arrested.

An indictment charging conspiracy with their mother, Mrs. Amelia Toenigges and Henry Beach, German subjects, was also returned against Josephine and Clarence Toenigges. Mrs. Toenigges and Beach were arrested several days ago and Toenigges and his sister were taken into custody today. It is alleged that the four conspired in an attempt to induce Mexican officers to make hostile raids into the United States.

"Now, however, the discussion has ended," he said, "and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make the extreme sacrifice as in the United States."

Great impetus will be added to the prohibition cause by the present war, Mr. Bryan declared, for the reason that the question faced by the country

## UNITED STATES TAKES FIRST STEP IN WAR

(Continued from page one)

revert to the question of transportation. In this the navy patrol and the forthcoming fleet of small wooden vessels will be the important factors.

Other problems before the commissions will be the readjustment of the diplomatic arrangements between the United States and the Allies. Because of the entrance of this country into the war these will include the blacklist, the censorship, the mail seizures, the list of contraband articles, questions of trading with the enemy, and many other minor problems. It is considered that the new situation wipes the slate clear of all these disputes, so far as this country is concerned, but many readjustments will be necessary.

These, however, will have secondary importance in view of the food and munitions necessities of the Allies.

Rear Admiral William Benson succeeded Admiral Dewey as ranking officer of the United States Navy. From 1915 to that time he had been chief of operations in charge of the preparation of the fleet and auxiliary forces for any such contingency of war as now has come. Consequently, in his elevation to his present post, he came prepared for the task. He is a Georgian and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

One of the first services he rendered to the Nation, which called special attention to his ability and trustworthiness, was his share in the Greeley Relief Expedition to the Arctic regions.

He has had his full share of service on land as commandant at Navy yards and as an instructor at Annapolis.

He also has served his time in cooperative action with the various bureaus that execute Government policy akin to that of the Navy, such as the coast survey. He won the rank of rear-admiral in 1915.

Vice-Admiral Montague Edward Browning, who is in command of the British sea forces in the western Atlantic, entered the Navy early in life, was promoted commander in 1897 and captain in 1902. He took part in the Egyptian war in 1882, was chief of staff of the Channel fleet 1908-9, and inspector of target practice 1911-13. Promoted Rear Admiral in 1911, he has, since 1915, been in command of the Third Cruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet.

**Cuban Commission Coming**

**Coast Defense Fortification Plans of Island Republic**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A commission of prominent Cuban officials will soon leave Havana to take part in the war councils to be held in Washington, according to official dispatches received in this city Thursday.

Wireless outfitts were ordered in New York Thursday for six vessels of the Cuban Navy which are not so equipped. Advice from Havana indicate that a commission of Cuban engineers which has been studying the coast defense fortification plans, in connection with American engineers, will shortly supervise installation on the coast of several batteries of high-powered defense artillery.

An additional Cuban Government radio station is being established at Juan Claro near Chacarillo. This will be able to communicate with Havana overland and will add to the defenses of the southern and eastern coasts. The Cuban Government has also contracted for a large number of submarine chasers from a New Jersey firm.

"Cuba's war plans," says the official news bureau of the island, "are proceeding with energy and all the departments of the Cuban Government are working in close harmony to render the closest possible cooperation with the military and naval forces of the United States."

Great Britain and her possessions, \$7,436,000,000; \$130,000,000,000; France, and her colonies, \$6,071,000,000, \$55,000,000,000; Germany, \$1,174,000,000, \$85,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$3,795,000,000, \$25,000,000,000; Russia, \$5,092,000,000, \$40,000,000,000; Turkey, \$667,000,000, \$3,000,000,000; Italy, \$2,792,000,000, \$20,000,000,000. United States (April 1917), \$1,223,733,000, \$250,000,000,000.

Since the war started the debts of all the foreign countries involved have increased enormously.

The Committee on Public Service reported "Leave to withdraw" on the following two petitions: On the petition of Frank A. Brooks and others to provide for an appropriation of \$17,000 for the compensation and expenses of the Board of Parole of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons, and on the petition of Joseph Vandell that the city physician and the district physicians of the city of Fall River shall be appointed by the Mayor of that city and shall be subject to the civil service laws. Mr. Hull of the Senate and Mr. Allen of the House dissent from the committee's report on the Fall River measure.

The Senate will admit the petition of Lincoln Owen and others that the pension and annuity funds for public school teachers in the city of Boston be exempt from taxation. This petition will be referred to the committee on taxation for consideration.

### PLAINTIFFS WIN IN DU PONT STOCK CASE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Judge J. Whilaker Thompson of Philadelphia filed an opinion in the United States District Court here Thursday, deciding in favor of the plaintiffs in the \$57,000 du Pont stock suit. The court holds that the acquisition of the stock by the du Pont Securities Company was illegal and that the board of directors was disqualified from passing on it.

The stock was purchased by the securities company from Gen. T. Coleman du Pont for \$14,000,000, and is now said to have a value of \$57,000,000.

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## PATRIOTS' DAY CALL TO ALL OF UNITED STATES

Slogan to Be Sounded Is "Wake Up, America!" — Governors and Mayors Respond to Invitation to Help Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—April 19 will be Patriots' Day for the whole Nation as well as for Massachusetts this year. From practically every state in the Union enthusiastic responses have been received to the invitation sent out from New York City to join in a national recruiting day which will sound the tocsin for enlistments, especially for the United States Navy, just as Paul Revere rode west from Boston more than a hundred years ago, arousing the whole countryside to defense. The slogan this Patriots' Day will be "Wake Up, America!" and throughout the land will be sounded appeals from President Wilson's speech to the Senate, including: "The world must be made safe for democracy," "The right is more precious than peace," "We fight for the ultimate peace of the world," and "Be a champion of the right."

This movement, started only a few days ago by the recruiting committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, has already attained an impetus that is bound to be a great assistance in the campaign by Federal officials for recruits in all branches of the service. To the mayors of all the cities in the country of more than 5000 population, and to all State governors, the committee sent a message urging that each city and State do its utmost to stimulate recruiting, making a special effort for April 19. Replies from more than 150 mayors and governors have shown unstinted enthusiasm, and in nearly every case they have asked the committee to forward its tentative plans for local recruiting campaigns. The work has grown so that it has become necessary for the committee to take large offices at 50 East Forty-second Street. Eventually it is hoped the committee may act as a clearing house for recruiting organizations. Even now the army, navy and marine recruiting officials send in reports of the day's activities each afternoon so that those seeking this information can gain it at a central point.

A glance at the telegrams received by this committee is proof, if any were needed, of the spontaneity with which the nation is rising to stand back of President Wilson. The Mayor of Hoboken, N. J., and St. Louis, both of which have large German-American populations, have signified their willingness to cooperate and have asked for details of the program. The Mayor of San Francisco is spreading the call all along the Pacific Coast, and says: "We will heartily support the President, and can always be relied upon to stand behind any proposal to strengthen his arm."

A significant development of the work is the addition to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense of Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, James P. Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor.

An official of the committee told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The assistance of these men means that labor itself is going to perform the vitally important service of designating just what labor can spare men for war service. For instance, in a case where two or three stationary engineers are working in a single place which could be cared for by a single man, labor will determine that fact and tabulate the list of men that can be spared for recruiting. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, has also been added to the committee, and his close acquaintance with labor conditions will also be a great assistance."

Assistance comes to the committee from all sides. Automobiles have been loaned by Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mrs. Stuyvesant Pierpont, George Haven Putnam, Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. William Fellows Morgan. Mrs. Relia A. Armstrong has formed a committee of prominent artists who will have charge of the preparation of striking posters to be used throughout the country.

Naval enlistments are expected to receive an impetus from the raising of the age limit from 30 to 35 years, as announced by Lieut.-Commander John Grady, in command of naval recruiting for the Eastern Division. Three gunnery training stations have been opened by the Navy officials in this city. The gunners from the American liner St. Louis are assisting in recruiting. The United States Marine Corps has called for 300 volunteers to act as a shore militia. Efforts are being made to increase the enrollment of the New York Naval Militia from 2000 to 4500. Recruits for the Naval Reserve Aerial Corps will hereafter be sent to Bayside, L. I., instead of to Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Waldo Peirce has volunteered to raise a unit of women aviators to be known as the Suffrage Flying Corps.

## CALL FOR 500,000 VOLUNTEERS READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department is prepared to issue instructions to recruiting officers which will be in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular Army and the existing units of the National Guard.

## GERMAN PEOPLE DECEIVED, SAYS DR. S. T. DUTTON

Rulers Declared to Be Criminals Who Must Be Overpowered and Brought to Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The general secretary of the World's Court League has made statements which indicate the attitude of that league toward the international situation. The World's Court League believes that soon after peace is declared there should be a conference of all great governments to adopt plans for a world court and an international council of conciliation and to formulate and codify rules of international law from time to time.

"We are going to war," says Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, "because there is no escape from it. To refuse to help the Allies would be a denial of the brotherhood of man and of man's obligation to help those who are defending a righteous cause. The chapter of horrors is long but perfectly consistent with the canons of war which the German Imperial Government has proclaimed. Anyone who has esteemed and admired the German people shrinks from saying these things. It is not their fault. They are terribly deceived, and they must be awakened.

They must see that their rulers are criminals and must be overpowered and brought to justice. Then only can Germany be free. Then only can she be readmitted to the fellowship of nations. The present crisis is extraordinary, and the moral obligation is irresistible. Wipe out militarism, and there can be peace with justice. A world court will be the crowning feature in a federation of democracies."

## GERMAN EXODUS INTO MEXICO IS NOT ENCOURAGED

Inclination of Consular Officers Is to Make Acquisition of Papers More Difficult

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Within the last several days there has been an inclination, at the Mexican consulate in this city, to make it more difficult for Germans to obtain safe-conduct credentials which would allow them to cross into Mexico. Large numbers of Germans have gone into Mexico with these safe-conducts during the last few weeks, but the number is now decreasing, and this, according to a representative of the consulate, is directly due to the fact that First Chief Carranza's representatives here now deem it wise to moderate the encouragement they have been giving to Germans wishing to go to Mexico.

Meanwhile the county naturalization bureau is receiving applications from large numbers of Germans and Austrians who wish to take out their first and second citizenship papers. County Clerk Schneider says the announcement by the Government that a German who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen would be considered more favorably than one who had not filed his declaration, in case it is decided to intern all German citizens, has resulted in many applications from men who perhaps would not have bothered about the matter if it would not have specially served them in the present emergency.

## PROPAGANDA OF GERMANY SHOWN BY NEWSPAPER

LIMA, Peru—"We have received another example of the type of anti-American propaganda which certain Teutonic interests have launched in Peru, in the shape of a single-sheet publication, known as *Actualidad*, and published at Chiclayo," says the West Coast Leader.

The leading article in this curious manifestation of Teutonic propaganda consists of an attack against the United States, occupying all of the first and most of the second page. The remainder is filled with a few scurrilous telegrams purporting to give accounts of German victories in submarine campaigns, in France and at Kut-el-Amara.

The following translation of an extract from the Chiclayo publication in question will give an idea of the character of literature which is being put forth:

"If the strange international situation created by the rupture in relations between Germany and the United States is examined impartially one arrives sorrowfully at the conclusion that the men at the head of the Government in Washington have lost the criterion of reason. It cannot be denied, even more, it is necessary to affirm that the Yankee Government and people have moved always within the circle of material interests and that their actions have been so little idealistic and disinterested as are all the activities of this ultramodernized society in which the business of the dollar leaves no time in which to meditate upon the things of the spirit.

"The Yankees are a people with little civilization and culture. They have no past history nor traditions to fall back upon. The entire world, and especially we Latin-Americans, owe as little to the disinterested Yankee policy as to that of Afghanistan. In a few words summarizing the political formula of the United States: Imperialism, imposition and intrigue."

# Tremendous Sales Increases Again; This Year Proves It—

79% Sales Increases for Renewal Equipment in March, 1917

You can persuade a motorist through advertising to buy a certain make of tire;

—but you can't persuade him to buy it again unless his first experience was satisfactory;

Last year in April we announced the greatest sales increases in our history;

—this year we are again having these same, and greater, phenomenal sales;

—which means to you just one thing—the certainty of complete tire satisfaction.

Motorists are buying and rebuying United States Tires so universally that sales increases are piling up higher and higher,

—far greater than the great natural growth in the number of automobiles.

## Which Proves Three Things

—(1) that motorists who have used United States Tires, continue to use them;

—(2) that more and more motorists who used other makes of tires are turning to United States Tires;

—(3) that the foremost automobile manufacturers, knowing these two facts, are using United States Tires as equipment on their cars.

## Supreme Tire Service

Put United States Tires on your car and you will get  
—maximum mileage at minimum cost.  
—sturdy, invincible anti-skid tire service from the four anti-skids

—supreme service in all of the five.

## United States Tires Are Good Tires

*A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use*  
*'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'*

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme



## ACTIVITIES FOR FOOD RAISING ARE INCREASING

Production and Conservation Are Receiving Large Amount of Attention Throughout the Cities and Towns of Bay State

Food production and conservation in Massachusetts are receiving much attention, especially in the cities and towns in the western part of the State. Local committees acting in cooperation with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety are making vigorous campaigns to have more staple foodstuffs raised this year than ever before.

Questions relating to the high cost of living are being discussed this afternoon at a meeting of the Housekeepers League at Tremont Temple. The speakers include: George W. Anderson, George H. McCaffrey, Davis W. Murray, Cornelius A. Parker, the Rev. Gabriel R. Maguire, Henry Sterling and Mrs. John P. Fox. The presiding officer is Mrs. Ida L. Hubbard, president of the league.

Gardner citizens who have asked to be assigned land for cultivation numbered 84 Thursday, and the committee expects this number to reach 100 by Saturday. One thousand bushels of seed potatoes have already been ordered by the Gardner committee. Manufacturers in Winchendon are offering ground plowed and harrowed free of charge to their employees, and a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College has been secured to supervise all the field work in Winchendon this summer. Grafton expects to order a carload of seed potatoes.

High school boys in Fitchburg are to be urged by the school authorities to accept positions on farms in Fitchburg and the surrounding towns at the close of school this term. The Worcester Boys Club, with a membership of 2,500, is planning to help furnish labor this spring and summer to farmers in that vicinity. Worcester manufacturers will meet Monday to formulate plans for handling the food production of Worcester County.

Springfield business men and manufacturers will meet Sunday to discuss various food problems, notably a plan to form a company to raise food products on a large scale. Springfield is enrolling men as "home defenders" and expects to have nearly 3,000 men drilling by next week.

## REGULATION OF PRICES IS URGED UPON CONGRESS

Regulation of the price of anthracite coal, wheat, corn, oats and other articles which enter the high cost of living, by the Congress of the United States, is requested by the Massachusetts Senate in resolutions adopted yesterday. The resolutions originally applied to anthracite coal, and in that form were passed by the House. On motion of Senator Colburn of Dracut, however, the Senate amended the resolutions so as to include food. The resolutions will be returned to the House for concurrent action upon the amendment.

## ELEVATED RELIEF BILL IS REPORTED

The bill for financial relief for the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, which the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature voted Wednesday to report favorably, was formally reported in the Senate today, with a few changes. Representative Lomasney was the only one of the 15 committee members who dissented from the favorable report.

The most important change made by the committee was to restore a provision for an inclosed area at the point where passengers transfer at the East Boston end of the East Boston tunnel, to and from surface cars.

## NO EMBARGO ON OIL FROM TAMPICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assurances given by the De Facto Government of Mexico that no embargo will be placed on the shipment of oil from the Tampico district are taken as being in good faith. As a matter of fact, no embargo on the oil from Tampico would be permitted even if it were attempted, as it is necessary for the supplying of allied ships. It may be said that so far as this Government is concerned there will be no shortage of oil, and all precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any plot being carried out at Tampico that might endanger the supply there.

## MAINE ALUMNI MEET

"Mobilization" was the topic at the meeting of the University of Maine Alumni Association at the Hotel Belle Vue last night. The association went on record in support of universal military service. The speakers were Ensign Shaller of the United States Naval Reserve and W. L. McBride, representing the National Training Camps Association.

## ROOSEVELT FAMILY COMING

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is expected to arrive in Boston from New York tomorrow morning and tonight his sons and their wives and other members of his family are expected in order to attend the marriage of his son, Archibald B. Roosevelt, and Miss Grace Lockwood tomorrow.

## NEW ENGLAND CAN RAISE ALL OF ITS FOOD SAYS EXPERT

Southboro Farmer of Years of Experience Says District Has Ample Resources if Worked

That the farming resources of New England are ample sufficient to supply the entire population not only with garden and field produce, but with meat, such as beef, mutton and pork products, and perhaps make some progress toward clothing the people, is the opinion expressed by George C. Davis of Southboro, Mass., a farmer of many years experience, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Davis is also a strong advocate of the movement for graded milk, and a supporter of the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature permitting farmers of the State to label their milk "Made in Massachusetts."

"All that is needed to make New England self-supporting, as far as foodstuffs is concerned," said Mr. Davis, "is more confidence and a better understanding of the possibilities of the great tracts of fertile lands which are now allowed to lay fallow."

"It is almost a crime that we should have to bring so much food into New England from other parts of the country. This section of the country could raise beef cattle just as well as the West. There is plenty of room for sheep, and I hope that when the farmers realize they can obtain \$15 a hundred pounds for their swine, the piggy will not be neglected, as in recent years."

"Aroostook County in Maine has shown that it can supply not only New England with potatoes, but have some left over for the rest of the country. The Connecticut River Valley, down which I traveled very leisurely a year or two ago, in order that I might thoroughly examine the conditions, is undoubtedly the onion center of New England. The fertile river bottom lands have been found to be well adapted to the cultivation of this root crop."

"Within the past two years the farmers on the river found that the demand for onions, potatoes and other root crops was better than for tobacco, and further that prices for onions were increasing. Last year there began the Connecticut River farmers went in for onions with the result that they obtained good prices for their products, although it is true that speculators went through the valley this winter, and made thousands of dollars buying up onions in the cellars of the producers."

## COLONIAL SECRETARY PRAISES CANADIANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official congratulations to Canada upon the storming of Vimy Ridge were received by the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General, from Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"May I offer to the Government and people of Canada?" Mr. Long said, "my heartfelt congratulation on the feat of Canadian troops in the capture of Vimy Ridge. It is a glorious and memorable exploit which adds fresh laurels to the Canadian arms."

In acknowledgment the Duke of Devonshire cabled: "We are all proud of the splendid achievement and hope that the result will have material effect on the progress of the war."

## MAY IS PROPOSED AS "PLANTING MONTH"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A campaign to have the governors of every State in the Union designate the days between April 15 and May 15 as "planting month," and urge every citizen to start a garden during that period, was inaugurated by the American Defense Society here this afternoon.

Joseph H. Colt, chairman of the board of trustees of the society, said:

"The need for the conservation of our food supply for future use of our fighting men and those at home is vital.

The farm labor shortage is such now that it is a menace to the nation. The United States should take immediate steps—by compulsion if necessary—to line up its resources."

The miners are anxious to do their bit. They will mine all the coal that is needed and do it ungrudgingly. They will not take advantage of the nation's necessities, but prices are so high that they cannot feed their families except by resorting to the most rigid economy and by depriving themselves of many articles of food that every American family should have. The coal industry is not on a sound basis when this condition exists.

This conference is an attempt to meet the situation in a spirit of accommodation and fair dealing, and to deal forehandedly with conditions which, if neglected, might lead to serious trouble later on. The United Mine Workers never repudiate a contract and we are making no threats at this time. We are merely asking the operators to meet with us in man-to-man fashion and reach a solution of the critical problem. Continuous operation depends upon fair wages, and the union that fails to obtain them for its members loses its power to prevent irregular and sporadic strikes."

## RANGER CRUISES TO BE POSTPONED

Regular cruises of the United States gunboat Ranger, used as a schoolship by the Massachusetts Nautical School, are to be postponed this year till later in the season, officials announced today.

The officers are to be treated as first-class cabin passengers and given special rooms and a separate mess. This is already being done. No money was made of providing hotel accommodations for them.

## SMETTING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England

A deputation which recently waited on Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, were informed by him that smelting will in future be done in Australia. Mr. Hughes told the deputation that producers will be encouraged to increase their smelting works. The Prime Minister intends also that in the future no mining company shall be permitted to obtain more than a fair profit.

## SOLDIERS GUARD OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Uniformed soldiers were put on guard duty at the State, War and Navy Building today, replacing messengers who have been piloting visitors through the offices.

## DISTILLERS TO RESTRICT THE USE OF GRAIN

Liquor Interests Make Proposal to Government That Demand Be Reduced by Fifteen Million Bushels

More coal was brought to Boston last month than during March in 1916, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and dealers are generally meeting all demands although they claim that unusually heavy ordering for this season of the year is one of the reasons why the spring scale of prices has not gone into effect. Rumors of a coal shortage have been circulated in Boston throughout last fall and winter and are continuing this spring, although at no time have the large coal dealers in Boston refused "moderate orders, they say, even though in outlying towns some of the smaller dealers have emptied their bins.

Figures from the Chamber of Commerce show 165,899 tons of anthracite coal coming to Boston last March in addition to 465,738 tons of bituminous as compared with 141,504 tons of anthracite and 453,570 tons of bituminous during the corresponding period of 1916. Since the year started there has been more bituminous coal brought to Boston although less of the anthracite has been received.

Wholesale and retail dealers say that they are filling practically all of the orders and meeting all reasonable demands. One dealer claims that he has only a limited amount on hand, but admitted that at this time of the year he usually has little for immediate delivery. Another large dealer says the demand is above the ordinary and that he is having a hard time to get coal through on account of, he said, the use of the railroads by the United States Government.

Householders are counseled by some dealers to be careful in their buying, because an abnormal demand for immediate delivery now would cause the price to go higher during the summer and leave little help in prospect for those who have to buy small quantities during the late fall and winter.

## COAL RECEIPTS GREATER THAN IN MARCH LAST YEAR

Chamber of Commerce Reports Increase in Number of Tons Brought Into Boston

More coal was brought to Boston last month than during March in 1916, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and dealers are generally meeting all demands although they claim that unusually heavy ordering for this season of the year is one of the reasons why the spring scale of prices has not gone into effect. Rumors of a coal shortage have been circulated in Boston throughout last fall and winter and are continuing this spring, although at no time have the large coal dealers in Boston refused "moderate orders, they say, even though in outlying towns some of the smaller dealers have emptied their bins.

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An expert who accompanied the committee asserted that such a plan would save at least 15,000,000 bushels of grain a year. The distillers' committee pointed out that to shut off production altogether of alcohol would be impossible; that enormous quantities of alcohol are used in the manufacture of munitions of war and that at least 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually is necessary for medical and like purposes; that thousands of persons would be thrown out of work and great hardships would result from any severe restrictions on the manufacture of alcohol.

Holders are counseled by some dealers to be careful in their buying, because an abnormal demand for immediate delivery now would cause the price to go higher during the summer and leave little help in prospect for those who have to buy small quantities during the late fall and winter.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

The problem of farm help, faced by the agricultural sections of the United States and Canada, and the efforts being made to induce people now in the cities and towns to enlist in the greater-crop movement, already is the cause of some thoughtful consideration of means to make farm life more attractive. The first and most important undertaking will be the regulation, under normal conditions, of the hours of labor. The custom which makes it seem reasonable to put hired help in the field at daylight and keep them there until dark does not appeal to the average wage earner. Regulation along this line, except in the pressing times of harvest and threshing, might well be undertaken.

More than 2,000,000 boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years in the cities and towns not now engaged in productive work vital to the Nation, constitute the most important labor resource, hitherto unorganized and unutilized, but available for this emergency. The plan for military enlistments should be broadened to include in the national service those who by reason of their age or physical condition are permanently or temporarily incapacitated for active military duty, but who are able to render the Government equally indispensable service in the production of food, supplies and munitions.

## IDaho Accepts COMPROMISE ON COMPENSATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Idaho.—A Workmen's Compensation Law was the most vigorously contested measure before the Idaho Legislature recently convened, and kept that body in session four days after the period fixed by statute in which members may receive pay.

A compromise was reached in a measure which provided for a State bureau, but which also permitted the employer the privilege of retaining a direct obligation to his workmen by filing a surety bond with the State. The bureau for which the act provides is a public mutual insurance carrier but does not destroy the relation between employer and employee. The State insurance fund created by the bill is administered by a State insurance manager as a department entirely separate and distinct from the compensation board in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

A syndicalism measure was also passed and has been signed by the Governor which is said to be as far-reaching as the compensation statute, in its limit of free speech where it borders on anarchy. Another important measure giving a large recognition of power to the people was one excluding municipal and farmers' mutual organizations from the control of the Public Utilities Commission.

All sections of the Pacific Coast are feeling the effect of abnormal prices demanded for food staples. The most recent advances in San Francisco have been in sugar and rice prices. The largest jump in the price of sugar in a single day since the European war began was recorded recently, when it advanced 75 cents on each 100 pounds. The retail price is now \$8.25. Retailers are refusing to book orders unless subject to quotations prevailing on the day the order is received. Further advances are expected. All grades of California rice are now \$1 per 100 pounds.

The miners are anxious to do their bit. They will mine all the coal that is needed and do it ungrudgingly. They will not take advantage of the nation's necessities, but prices are so high that they cannot feed their families except by resorting to the most rigid economy and by depriving themselves of many articles of food that every American family should have. The coal industry is not on a sound basis when this condition exists.

This conference is an attempt to meet the situation in a spirit of accommodation and fair dealing, and to deal forehandedly with conditions which, if neglected, might lead to serious trouble later on. The United Mine Workers never repudiate a contract and we are making no threats at this time. We are merely asking the operators to meet with us in man-to-man fashion and reach a solution of the critical problem. Continuous operation depends upon fair wages, and the union that fails to obtain them for its members loses its power to prevent irregular and sporadic strikes."

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# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

lage on the line from Maroing to Peronne, some five miles south of the former place. The object of this maneuver would appear to be to drive another salient into the German line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Simultaneously the French troops were pushing into the very suburbs of St. Quentin, which they discovered the Germans to be burning and sacking, apparently previous to a retreat to the main line, which lies on the heights above the city. General Nivelle's main attack was delivered, however, not on St. Quentin, but south of La Fère in the forest of Gobain. Here the town of St. Gobain, in the midst of the forest, is being steadily surrounded by the French, with the result that the position at La Fère, which is the hinge of the Hindenburg line, is being rendered more and more endangered.

Beyond this there is no news, except of an advance of the Palestine forces in the direction of Gaza.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The official communication issued by the German War Office last evening says:

Strong English attacks near Souchez and thrusts near Fampoux failed.

To the south our opponents brought forward strong forces for a thrust. After frequent assaults, Monchy was lost. To the north of Monchy there were British attacks.

Lively artillery activity continued near St. Quentin and there was considerable firing between Soissons and Reims.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A British communiqué issued at noon today states that the British attacked last night between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After sharp fighting the German positions on a wide front from north of Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture were captured. The British now hold Sart farm, Gauche wood, Gouzeaucourt village and wood. During the night, the British effected a successful raid southwest of Loos. German dugouts were bombed and considerable damage was done to their defenses. In the neighborhood of Ploegstreet, a hostile raiding party came under British machine-gun fire and failed to reach the British trenches.

The British official communication, issued last night, says:

South of the Arras-Cambrai road, our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Hemmel and Wanquet with their adjoining defenses and crossed the Cojeul River and occupied the heights on the eastern bank.

Further progress also was made during the day north of la Scarpe and on the last Vimy Ridge.

Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy Ridge have been secured and our positions strengthened.

In the course of patrol encounters last night northeast of Epehy, in which we secured a few prisoners, a large enemy detachment came under the effective fire of our infantry and suffered heavy casualties.

During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we captured prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions, namely, the Seventh Reserve Division, First Bavarian Reserve Division, Fourteenth Bavarian Division, Eleventh Division, Seventeenth Reserve Division and Eighteenth Reserve Division. The number of prisoners from each of these divisions exceeds 1000.

In spite of the exceedingly bad weather for aerial work our planes were active again yesterday. They seized every opportunity to harass the hostile troops with machine gun fire. During one of the short fine periods, one of our naval squadrons, while escorting British bombing machines, was heavily attacked by a number of hostile airplanes, and did exceptionally well. Without suffering any losses itself, it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damaged condition.

Altogether four German airplanes were brought down yesterday and five others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines failed to return; three others were brought down.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that between the Somme and the Oise the French troops attacked this morning German position south of St. Quentin. Despite fierce resistance, the French captured several trenches between the Somme and the road from La Fère to St. Quentin. Prisoners and numerous machine guns were captured. South of the Oise, French advanced elements have progressed to the east of Coucy la Ville, capturing prisoners and material. There was an artillery duel in the Aisne and Champagne regions. Near Verdun, two German surprise attacks failed under French fire. The night was calm on the remaining front.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

There is nothing to report during the course of the day except some activity by both artilleries, especially south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. There have been rain and snowstorms along the greater part of the front.

Belgian communication: At various points on the Belgian front a feeble cannonade was in progress.

Eastern theater on Wednesday: Our opponents' artillery was quite active in the sector between Monastir and

the Tchernia. The rest of the front was quiet.

Yesterday afternoon's communiqué is as follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery duel continued during the night with a certain violence, notably in the Urviller region. To the south of the Oise, French troops, after artillery preparation attacked German positions to the east of the Concy la Ville, Quicy-Basse line. After a lively combat the French drove the Germans back as far as the southwestern outskirts of the upper Coucy Forest. Several important points of support fell into French hands, despite the resistance of the Germans, who left numerous casualties on the ground and prisoners in French hands.

There were patrols encountered northeast of the Soissons, Laffaux sector and southwest of Leintrey. North of the Aisne, French reconnaissances penetrated at several points into the German lines, returning with 40 prisoners, including one officer. Southeast of Sapigneul the Germans were driven from some trench elements occupied since April 4, restoring the French line.

In the Champagne, enemy surprise attacks in the Ville-sur-Tourbe and Butte-du-Mesnil sectors were repulsed with German losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday says: Last night after violent artillery preparations the Germans momentarily entered advanced Italian trenches east of Vertolba but were immediately driven off on the arrival of Italian supports, leaving a few prisoners and some materials with the Italians.

United States Act Viewed at Gathering in Honor of Dr. Page

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Yesterday was devoted to Anglo-American celebrations in London. In the evening the enthusiasm at the Pilgrims' dinner, at which Viscount Bryce presided, was only equaled by the enthusiasm at the American Luncheon Club gathering. At the Pilgrims' dinner the American Ambassador was the guest of the evening. Numerous messages from America were read.

"The American fathers," the Ambassador said, in conclusion, "indulged the hope that, following their example, all nations would soon become democracies. Americans of every generation have had this same dream. During

the last century and a half there has been a great extension of liberalism and freedom. But even during that long period all countries had not become democratic. The tumbling of autocracies does seem at last to be at hand, and if the abyssal crash of them could not come except through war that makes war the more welcome. War supplies both the occasion and necessity for their passing from her with other great historic wrongs."

Lord Robert Cecil, proposing the health of the American Ambassador, said he was not only one of their best and most valued friends but he was a great ambassador. Without being indiscreet he might say how his task in this country had not been always a perfectly easy one but everything possible had been done by Mr. Page to smooth over controversies and remove misunderstandings and to promote sympathies between the two peoples.

Neither the present Foreign Secretary nor his predecessor, Lord Robert, said, possessed any more passionate political desire than the friendship of Britain and the American people.

"The German Government had been ignorant of the spirit of Great Britain and of the loyalty of its great dominions, but its greatest mistake was made when it misunderstood the United States. It was not without significance that the German Government had begun to offer promises of electoral reform. Nobody supposed they really desired electoral reform, and the reason must be the discovery of signs of disaffection amongst their own people. The German people would free themselves; it could not be done by Prussian junkers.

"The greatest service America would render in connection with the war rested in the fact that she represented the conscience and judgment of the world. This was the first occasion on which American and British forces would have fought together, but more than a thousand years ago the ancestors of the English and Americans of today were fighting under King Alfred to defend England from enemies overseas. They had cherished ever since the same ideals, spoken the same language and enjoyed the same kindred literature."

The American Ambassador in the course of his speech said that patiently, solemnly and resolutely the people and Government of the United States under the guidance of their President have for the first time in our history come into a European war, European at least in its beginning though now almost universal in its scope.

"We come," he said, "to save our honor and to uphold our ideals, come on provocation done directly to us, but we come also for the preservation,

deepening and extension of free government. Our creed is the simple and immortal creed of democracy, which means a Government set up by the governed, for this alone can prevent physical, intellectual or moral enslavement. This is the ideal toward which the whole world is now moving, but moving by the impulsion of a great ethical force toward the ideals of democracy.

"None of these old lands, not even this the freest of all, will ever again slip back to its antiliberal self-content. It is a colossal upheaval which will turn the world into a better home for free men—so colossal that it staggers prophecy—but this much at least is true: So soon as its barbarism and personal sorrows recede somewhat in memory and we look over the shattered world and plan for its rebuilding, we shall reconstruct human society better than it ever was and on a firmer basis."

He declared also that closer sympathy of the two branches of the English-speaking world will, next to the removal of the great menace of free government, be to us a most important result of victory. It would be important not only to us on each side of the Atlantic but also to all other free nations.

There can be, he said, no assured and permanent stability without it. The ranged arches of any world structure will fail without our united support. He explained also how differences in the immediate past between the two governments had been subtly and grossly exaggerated by perverse malevolence of the German worldwide propaganda. There is, he declared, no conceivable device that has not been used to make a breach between us. Nevertheless, the foundations of the instinctive and necessary friendship of both countries had never been shaken.

The American Ambassador, continuing, said: "Our association in the war will do more to make us forget each other's idiosyncrasies and to remember each other's virtues than all other

revolution is not merely the outcome of a struggle for freedom. It is proof of its character as a struggle for liberty and if the Russian people realize as there is every evidence they do that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom, they will indeed become free people.

The road to victory, Mr. Lloyd George added, is to be found in one word, "ships." Americans fully realize this, having already arranged to build 1000 3000-tonners for the Atlantic service. It would be worth Americans' while, he declared, to study the blunders Great Britain had made during the last three years. Warfare was, he added, to us new country trackless and mapless, but we found the way.

## Reasons for War

### United States Act Viewed at Gathering in Honor of Dr. Page

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Lord Bryce expressed regret that he had to replace Mr. Balfour, who was summoned by an urgent call to duty. The occasion which brought them together that evening, he said, was the opening of a new chapter in the history of the world. There had never been anything like it, and in a planet like ours there could never be anything like it again.

"When the United States renounced the isolation they had cherished since the days of Washington," he continued, "obeyed the supreme call of duty and set themselves beside the nations of the world in order to save the future of humanity, they took a step full of solemn significance for all ages to come. The motive which had guided the United States in this momentous step had been set forth by the President in language lofty and inspired, language which expressed the highest ideals of American statesmanship, language worthy of George Washington and the American people.

"The German Government had been ignorant of the spirit of Great Britain and of the loyalty of its great dominions, but its greatest mistake was made when it misunderstood the United States. It was not without significance that the German Government had begun to offer promises of electoral reform. Nobody supposed they really desired electoral reform, and the reason must be the discovery of signs of disaffection amongst their own people. The German people would free themselves; it could not be done by Prussian junkers.

"Prussia is no democracy.

The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. But Prussia not merely was not a democracy; Prussia was not a state. Prussia was an army. It had great industries and a great educational system. It had its universities. It developed its research. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of a conquering army to intimidate the world. The army was the spearpoint of Prussia. The rest was merely the shaft. That is what we had to deal with in these old countries. It got on the nerves of Europe. They knew what it all meant. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all for conquest and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, had gone to the Prussian head.

"But make no mistake. Europe was uneasy. Europe was half intimidated. Europe was anxious. Europe was apprehensive. We knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know was when the moment would come. This is the menace; this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for 50 years. It paralyzed beneficial activities on all sides, which ought to have been devoted and concentrated to the well-being of their people. They had to think about this menace that was there constantly as a cloud ready to burst over the land.

"France—no one can tell except Frenchmen what they have endured from this tyranny, patiently, gallantly, with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. The best energies of domestic science had been devoted defending itself against the impending blow, and it could not give the whole of its strength to the great things which France was capable of. That is what we had to deal with in these old countries. It got on the nerves of Europe. They knew what it all meant. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all for conquest and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, had gone to the Prussian head.

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## MRS. RIPLEY IS TO RETIRE FROM SCHOOL SYSTEM

Assistant Superintendent in Boston Department to Quit at End of School Year—Census of Alien Employees

Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, was retired at her own request and placed on a pension of \$600, at a meeting of the Boston School Committee last evening. This will take effect at the end of the school year.

Reports on the employment of aliens in the public schools of Boston called for at the last meeting of the School Committee showed but 28 who had not taken steps to become citizens of the United States. Of these 16 are women in the regular day schools, one a nurse, five (women) are temporary teachers, five men are temporary teachers and one is a janitor. The superintendent asked two weeks further time to confer with teachers who have not taken first steps for naturalization papers.

The business agent was instructed to make an estimate of cost for installing oil burning devices in boiler plants of the Normal, Latin and high schools of the city.

A High School of Commerce training camp was authorized on request of the headmaster, James E. Downey. This camp is expected to include about 600 boys. It is to be conducted similarly to any training camp and without expense to the city. The boys will meet after school on two or three afternoons each week, working under officers of the State militia and two or three members of the faculty. The general motive is to give a setting-up drill, marching, military field movements and such other work as can be done in neighborhood streets and vacant lots.

The Summer Review School was ordered to begin on Monday, June 25 and continue on all weekdays except holidays to Aug. 10. They are as follows: High, Roxbury High School; Malcolm D. Barrows, principal; elementary schools, South Boston, Bigelow, T. A. Lynch, principal; Charlestown, Warren, James T. Donovan, principal; city, Abraham Lincoln, Alton C. Churbeck, principal; Dorchester, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Roger A. Powers, principal; East Boston, U. S. Grant, James A. Crowley, principal; Roxbury, Hugh O'Brien, Thomas E. Kelley, principal; Hyde Park, high school building, Raymond H. Young, principal; Roxbury, Lewis Elmer E. Sherman, principal; West End, Washington, Edgar L. Rab, principal.

Charles E. Stratton of the Mechanic Arts High School was granted one year's leave of absence for study and travel.

Eudora E. W. Pitcher, a teacher at the Bowdoin School, was retired on a pension of \$392, after a service of 43 years and six months.

The same amount of pension was granted to Eleanor F. Long for a service of 31 years and 10 months. Jane K. Daley was given a pension of \$126 for 11 years and five months of service.

Miss Helm M. Mead was appointed to do follow-up work for special class children, from April 23 to Aug. 31. Farm work was authorized for special class children in place of regular class room work four days of each week, from April 23 to Oct. 31. This work will be carried on as last year at a farm in Weston for boys of the George T. Angell School.

Home gardening work was divided into two terms, the spring from April 23 to June 21 when the work will be conducted from the close of school to 5:30 o'clock on school days and all day on Saturdays and the summer term from June 22 to Sept. 8, inclusive, when the sessions will be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

Gardening was ordered in the Elihu Greenwood, Mary Hemenway, Edward Everett, Agassiz, Robert G. Shaw, Henry L. Pierce, Sherwin, Dearborn, John Winthrop, Edmund P. Tilton, Charles Sumner, Wells, Dilaway, Martin, Longfellow, Gilbert Stuart and Washington Allston districts.

Chinese sailors now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard were given permission to attend the Central Evening School during the present extension term. These now number 47 and 75 more are expected.

Increases of salary were asked for by Francis J. Conlin, a junior master at the English High School, and teachers in the Compulsory Continuation School, instructors and assistant instructors in manual training. Principals were instructed to cooperate with civic organizations in impressing upon school children a sense of responsibility for growing things and an appreciation of the difference between their own property and that of others.

Representatives of the John D. Phillips School were given a hearing on the proposition to organize that school as an independent school district.

The committee ordered the revision of the schedule of janitors' salaries, to be made at an expense not exceeding \$300.

Mrs. Ripley, whose retirement was acted upon, entered the service of the Boston schools in 1902 as supervisor and became assistant superintendent automatically when the old board was reorganized. She is now entering upon her sixteenth year of service. She has always had charge of the domestic science work in the schools and has placed special emphasis upon making the work as vocational and practical for the average busy home as possible. She has given particular attention to reading in the last few years. Before coming to Boston Mrs. Ripley had a wide experience in school work. She was connected with normal schools, was assistant superintendent in New Haven and organized

and conducted for four years the educational department of Wellesley College.

### REAL ESTATE

John J. Johnston has purchased the large plot of vacant land in Brighton recently taken over by Kenneth E. Henderson, containing 55,550 square feet with large frontages on Brainerd Road, Griggs and Gorham streets. The assessed valuation is \$25,400. It is the buyer's intention to improve the land.

Annie M. Keane has purchased an improved property at 29 and 31 Bainbridge street, Roxbury, known as the Bedford. The property is assessed at \$18,500, which includes \$2500 on the 7075 square feet of land. Joseph Tige off was the grantor.

Aubrey G. Gibson has bought a three-story swell front brick dwelling house from the Standard Real Estate Trust, situated 31 Community Street next to the railroad, assessed for \$9500 including \$3600 carried on the 1940 square feet of land.

### JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

The estate at 11 Evergreen Street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 6900 square feet of land. The grantor is Gustav Heim, and the purchaser, Eisele A. Foster, bought for her own occupancy. The estate is taxed for \$5000. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

### CHARLESTOWN AND HYDE PARK

Properties have gone to record from Anna Jaranian et al. to Mary A. Donovan, buyer of the premises at 39 Monument Avenue near Warren Street, Charlestown. The property consists of a 3½-story brick house and lot of land containing 1040 square feet. All valued at \$4700 and \$1200 of the amount land value.

A parcel in Hyde Park has been sold by Grace M. Lovejoy to Carrie E. Field. It consists of a frame dwelling house and stable, together with 14,800 square feet of land at 19 Greenwood Avenue, taxed on a valuation of \$4200, and the land carries \$1500 of it.

### CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO APRIL 11		
1917.....	\$45,387,000	1908.....\$16,560,000
1916.....	46,892,000	1907.....32,616,000
1915.....	38,239,000	1906.....25,080,000
1914.....	43,407,000	1905.....22,314,000
1913.....	37,811,000	1904.....18,071,000
1912.....	45,860,000	1903.....21,779,000
1911.....	36,776,000	1902.....23,535,000
1910.....	37,703,000	1901.....28,129,000
1909.....	38,627,000	

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

St. Botolph St. 8-10, and Irvington St. 18-20, Ward 7; Wilson & Tomlinson brick garage.

East Eighth St., 672, Ward 10—David Nagle, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage.

Saratoga St. 960, ward 1; Julia Gabron, G. R. Morrissey; brick garage.

Maverick Sq. 44, Ward 2; E. L. Sturtevant, James T. Ball; alter stores and offices.

**MANY RAILWAY BILLS DISPOSED OF**

The legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs makes the following reports:

Leave to withdraw on the petition of William J. McDonald that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be authorized to collect six-cent fares and to provide for the application of the increased revenue.

Leave to withdraw on the petition of the Harvard Improvement Association and others for an extension of the Washington street tunnel to Grove Hall.

No further legislation necessary on the special report of the Boston Transit Commission relative to the construction of a subway from the present terminal of the Dorchester tunnel at Andrew Square to Uphams Corner.

Reference to the next General Court on the report of the Boston Transit Commission relative to the construction of an elevated railway structure at the corner of Charles and Levesett streets in the city of Boston.

Reference to the next General Court on the petition of Charles S. Lawler for the construction of a tunnel from Andrew Square to Uphams Corner.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**

Simmons College seniors start today for a week-end house party at Rockledge Hotel Nahant. Honorary members elected to the freshman class from the faculty are President Henry Lefevre, Dr. Charles Underwood, Miss Marguerite Schuler and Miss Lucia Briggs. Misses Katherine Rock and Marjorie McLane have been appointed chairmen of the committees for the party to be given at the dormitories by the sophomores and freshmen tomorrow. Prizes for the literary contest held by the Persimmons, the college magazine, have been awarded to Helen von Kolinitz for the poem and to Miss Mary Hatch for the personal essay and second best poem. The Persimmons has offered \$10 for plans for making the last number: a special feature sheet.

**NO HARVARD CLASS REUNION**

The class of 1914 Harvard University announces that its triennial reunion has been given up on account of the war. Instead contributions are being received for an ambulance to be donated to the Allies.

**SENATOR WELLS THE GUEST**

Almost the entire membership of the Massachusetts Senate was present last evening at the annual dinner in honor of its president, Henry G. Wells, at the Copley Square Hotel.

## GERMAN CREWS MAY SEEK LAND FOR GARDENING

Immigration Authorities Expect Officers and Men Detained at Deer Island to Ask Permission to Grow Vegetables

It is expected by the immigration authorities in Boston that German and Austrian officers and crews from the ships which have been seized in Boston Harbor by the United States Government, will request permission to grow gardens on Deer Island where they are now detained. In view of the fact that many of the officers and seamen have garden plots and flower boxes on board the seven vessels during the last two summers, it is believed that the men will ask the proper authorities for some sort of gardening work on the island when the proper time arrives.

The disposition of the 285 Germans and Austrians at Deer Island to occupy their time was shown yesterday when they asked the officials at Deer Island if they might not be allowed to take care of the women's prison where they are quartered. The prison was especially prepared for the men by the city authorities, but yesterday the men worked almost all day in polishing and rubbing up the furniture and other furnishings.

Orders received from Washington yesterday directed the immigration authorities in Boston to provide separate rooms and tables for the officers, and to furnish them with better food than the seamen, but this action had already been taken by the immigration officials in anticipation of the Washington communication.

According to the orders from Washington, the status of the men was defined as "debarred aliens unable to be deported under existing conditions." The immigration officers were also instructed to give all the men such treatment as would be accorded to first-class passengers arriving in Boston who were debarred from landing.

The immigration officials in Boston say that there is no clause in the present law under which the men are debarred that could be used to compel the men to work unless they volunteered.

In normal times immigrants with the status of the Germans and Austrians would be detained at the immigration station at the expense of the steamship company which brought them to port.

Inasmuch as a state of war exists between the United States and Germany and in view of the seizure of the seven vessels on which the men arrived by the Government, the immigration authorities declare that the Federal Government must bear the expense of caring for the men. This expense amounts to 50 cents a day per man or \$142.50 a day for the detained men on the island.

With the strong possibility of the detained men desiring some form of employment of their own accord, it is thought that they will request garden space on the island property which belongs to the city of Boston. The Germans and Austrians have intimated no intentions of making such request, but the probability of the request being made is based on the known disposition of the men for something to do.

The members of the Massachusetts National Guard who are on duty at Deer Island have been provided with quarters in rooms selected by the company officers. The rooms have been equipped with three militia cots each, so that the guardsmen are provided with comfortable quarters.

Leave to withdraw on the petition of the Harvard Improvement Association and others for an extension of the Washington street tunnel to Grove Hall.

Henry J. Skeffington, immigration commissioner in Boston, today conferred with Dr. S. B. Grubbs, who has charge of the quarantine station at Gallups Island, in regard to the possible accommodations for all the Germans and Austrians on Gallups Island in case it should be necessary to transfer them from Deer Island, it is understood.

Representatives of the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies have asked David B. Shaw, penal institutions commissioner of Boston, for permission to send delicacies and similar supplies to the men detained at Deer Island. This permission has been granted by Commissioner Shaw, as he has charge of supplying the men with food at present. The extra supplies will be forwarded on the city's boat Monitor to Capt. John D. Murphy, who is in command of the National Guards on Deer Island.

### Recruiting Records

Navy Announces That 210 Men Have Enlisted in Week

Recruiting records were announced today at the Army and Navy stations in Boston. At the Marine Corps station the chief topic of conversation today was the armored motor car that is on its way to Boston from New York. This car is of a new type recently adopted for use by the marines and carries a machine gun. The car on its arrival in Boston will be used as an exhibit to help get recruits for the Marine Corps.

The Navy record, announced this morning, was 210 recruits for the week ending Thursday night. This is believed to be the best week's work ever done by any recruiting station in any branch of the United States service. It marks the highest figures for a week's recruiting in Boston. The Army's record was for yesterday, when 21 recruits were accepted.

No man with a court probationary sentence hanging over him is wanted in the Navy, it was said today at the naval recruiting station, following a

report that a Greater Boston judge had recently placed a man on probation, provided he would agree to enlist in the Navy. Men who have bought their discharge from the Navy can now re-enlist without going through any red tape in Washington. All that is needed is to appear at any naval recruiting station and ask to be taken back into the service.

Posters saying, "Enlist in the Army for the war only," are soon to make their appearance in Boston. Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been asked to nominate two members of the senior class for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Eight such officers are wanted at the Boston station for the Marine Corps Reserve. One was enrolled today. A Navy League unit has been opened by Mr. C. W. McDermott at 1318 Beacon Street, Brookline.

### Federal Action Charges Restraint of Trade by Manufacturers—Bench Warrants Issued and Bail Has Been Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the important features of the participation of the United States in the war, from the standpoint of the Administration, is contained in the Webb bill before the terms of which the Allied nations will be permitted to recruit their nationals in this country. It was explained at the State Department this morning that the British Government has no reservists such as France possesses and this bill will enable the United Kingdom to get a larger number of men than they would otherwise.

In the discussion it was brought out that the question of dual citizenship of German-Americans had settled itself largely by the break. It was said that it was possible for German naturalized citizens up to the time of the break, under the German dual citizenship law, to go before a German consul and formally denounce his United States allegiance.

Five of the manufacturers constitute the executive committee of the News Print Paper Manufacturers Association, whose secretary, George F. Steele, the indictment says, was not named as a defendant in view of the fact that he appeared as a witness before the grand jury.

"Farmers, your country needs you. Grow more stable foodstuffs than ever before for next winter."

"In New England, where threshing machines are available, grow rye, barley, oats and spring and winter wheat."

"In Central and Southern New England raise all the flint corn which can be produced."

"All over New England grow peas, beans, onions, potatoes, parsnips, carrots, cabbage and similar crops. All of which can be dried or stored for greater part of the winter. For full information apply to your county farm bureau for the committee on agriculture."

In addition to the posting of them in railroad stations, post offices and regular public buildings, the chamber is planning to ask the thousands of traveling salesmen going from Boston to take some of these sheets with them and post all stores in New England which they visit.

### Farmers Urged to Farm

Ways to meet the increasing cost of food production were discussed today at a meeting of county agents of farm bureaus at the office of Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in the State House. Making the farmer realize that it is his patriotic duty to stay on the farm and raise crops during the war is one of the chief problems to be met in connection with food production, according to the county agents.

In giving them their moral support in staying on the farm instead of making him feel that his duty is to enlist, increased acreage this year is a patriotic duty, say the county agents, and they have several plans on foot to achieve this end. High school boys are relied upon to help solve the labor problem involved in increased acreage.

### SHIPPING NEWS

Norwegian interests now own the American-Hawaiian line steamer Honolulu, which is tied up at Mystic docks. The vessel is known as the Thorvald Halvorsen, and was sold for \$1,500,000 to present owners last October. The boat was built at Sparrows Point, Md., in 1910 especially for the service of the American-Hawaiian line between San Francisco and Honolulu. The vessel has 50 staterooms and accommodations for 100 cabin passengers.

## TOPICS NAMED FOR CONVENTION ON CONSTITUTION

Responses to Circular Letters Sent Out by Commission Indicate Desire for Consideration of Wide Range of Subjects

The topics proposed for consideration by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and the recommendations regarding information to be prepared in advance for use by the convention delegates, received by the Commission on the Constitutional Convention in response to circular letters sent to civic organizations and candidates for delegate to the convention, have been offered for publication in The Christian Science Monitor. The commission has already stated publicly that it "has nothing to do with sentiment or opinion concerning any of the subjects which may come before the convention," and the topics set forth below are given simply as proposed by the 113 persons from whom responses to the circular letters were received.

With regard to the information which it will prepare for use by the convention, the commission has adopted a rule that "only official data shall be used, that expressions of opinion shall be completely eliminated and that each investigator shall include with his work a list of the authorities, reports, etc., which he has consulted."

The commission, appointed by Governor McCall in accordance with an act of the Legislature, consists of Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, chairman; Lawrence B. Evans former professor of history and public law at Tufts College, and former State Senator Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord. Chairman Munro is an authority on municipal government, which is his specialty at Harvard. A native of Canada, he is the author of numerous books having to do with Canadian history, and with the methods and theories of municipal government in Europe and in the United States. He was graduated and received his master's degree at Queen's College, Canada, and received the title of Ph. D. at Harvard in 1901. Study at these two institutions was supplemented by courses at the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin.

The topics proposed to the Commission on the Constitutional Convention have been grouped below, for convenience, in three classes, namely: Proposals for specific changes in or additions to the Constitution, general subjects for consideration by the convention and recommendations to the commission as to data to be prepared by it for use by the Convention.

Specific changes or additions proposed are:

Prohibition.  
Equal suffrage.  
Anti-sectarian amendment.  
Initiative and referendum.  
Executive budget.  
Single legislative chamber.  
Recall of judges.  
Abolition of capital punishment.  
Abolition of council.  
Short ballot.  
Biennial elections.  
Biennial sessions of the Legislature.  
Regulation or ownership of public utilities.

Power to municipalities to deal in necessities.

Home rule for cities and towns.

Age pensions and health insurance.

Election of judges.

Compulsory voting.

Preferential voting.

Proportional representation.

Graduated income tax.

Single tax.

Voting by mail.

Abolition of county government.

Prevention of a gerrymander in redistributing the State into representative districts.

Two hundred and forty districts with single representative each.

Abolition of veto power of the Governor.

Abolition of power of judges to declare laws unconstitutional.

Assumption by the State of election expenses, and publication of election information.

Abolition of power of confirmation of executive appointments.

Making the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer of the Senate.

Recall of judicial decisions.

Trial by jury in contempt cases.

Making amendment of the Constitution easier.

A State labor exchange.

Compensation for occupational diseases.

Provisions for a legislative drafting bureau.

State election to be held Monday instead of Tuesday, to permit absentee voting.

Exemption from taxation of home-stands of less than \$2500 in towns of less than 2500 population.

Local option in taxation.

Tax exempt property.

Making the council an appointed body.

State ownership of cold storage plants.

Creation of the office of public defender, to protect the rights of the individual.

Compulsory military training.

A central State department of municipal affairs.

Districting of cities according to use and bulk of buildings; broadening and defining of police power.

Compulsory city planning.

Cabinet government.

The homestead amendment.

Regulation of the prices of the necessities of life.

Compulsory civil service.

Recall of all public officers.

Limitation of corporate franchises.

Charging leases on facts.

Limiting right of appeal.



Prof. William Bennett Munro

Authority to judges to simplify rules, etc.

Creation of legislative adviser on legislation.

State banks for savings and checking accounts.

Prohibition of manipulation and gambling in necessities.

State constabulary.

Referendum on bond issues.

Challenging of judges.

Relieving the militia from strike duty.

Abolition of commissions and establishment of their administrative boards.

Regulation of billboards.

Power of the State to regulate wages, prices, dividends and hours.

One day's rest in seven.

A referendum on all franchise grants.

Commission government for towns.

General subjects for consideration by the convention in the proposed revision of the constitution are:

Government ownership of railroads, street railways, coal mines and gas.

Extension of educational facilities.

State employment.

Hours of labor and wages.

Reorganization of the judiciary system and procedure.

Taxation.

Military and naval affairs.

Change in the term of State and county officers.

Tenure of judges.

Local option.

Municipal ownership.

Limited term for the Legislature.

Prison reform.

Vocational education.

State preparation against war.

Poll taxes.

Daylight saving.

Relations of the executive to the Legislature.

(a) Veto of items in appropriation bills.

(b) Veto of items in other bills.

(c) Right of way for executive recommendations, e. g. Illinois.

Amount invested in the liquor business in Massachusetts and cost of maintenance of criminal institutions and almshouses.

History and status of the county.

Bibliography, not elaborate, but showing books to be found in all city public libraries (or should be there) which the average member of the convention might well read, to familiarize himself with present-day problems in political science that are likely to confront the convention.

Monograph on methods of ratifying executive nominations, and results of various systems.

Monograph on having contested election cases determined by the courts.

Operation of the Colorado law (1909) by which State appropriates for campaign expenses. (See Courtright's Colorado Statutes, 2401-A.)

Monograph on present powers of the Legislature in social welfare matters, abstract of court decisions, etc.

Monograph on the budget system by Hanford.

Operation of the Alabama veto system. (Governor may send back bill with suggestions of change which may be made by majority vote.)

California opinions on working of split-session plan.

In states having biennial regular sessions, statistics of special sessions over a considerable period of years.

Opinions from the Canadian provinces having single legislative chambers.

Opinions of judges and county attorneys in states having less-than-unanimous verdicts.

Results of non-partisan election law in Minnesota (1912).

Statistics of reelected legislators sitting in latest legislature biennially chosen.

English system of administrative boards and provisional orders.

Apportionment of the Legislature in this and other states.

Quebec laws on sectarian appropriations.

Non-technical statement of legal questions.

Analyze bills before 1916 Legislature, not only for division into

(a) General,

(b) Private, local and special, but also

(c) Bills that would and

(d) Bills that would not in England have been handled by administrative boards and provisional orders.

An edition of the Constitution as it is in force.

A digest of Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution.

A digest of all statutes referring to county government.

Uniform municipal codes of England, France and Germany.

Biographical sketches of delegates.

Recommendations regarding data which was believed to be essential or helpful to the delegates in considering a revision of the Constitution follow:

Survey of the State Government as was done in New York. ("Government of the State of New York, a survey of its organization and conventions, 1914.") The Constitution and Government of the State of New York, 1914; reform of State administration as investigated by commissions in Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio.

Information from clerks of courts as to the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of by trial, and otherwise than by trial, and the number of days occupied with jury trials, and the number of days occupied by trials without jury, during the past year.

Changes in the constitutions of other states.

Reformed judicial procedure of England and Germany.

Land value and taxation in the British Empire, Germany, and the United States.

Bibliography of recent works on convention making, and on the referendum and the initiative.

Relation of church and State outlined in this and other State constitutions.

Tabulation of the duties of Massachusetts' county commissioners.

Powers and procedure of constitutional conventions.

Workings of the Public Opinion Act.

Gubernatorial inaugurations of 1917.

Digest of constitutional questions passed upon by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, either in decisions or opinions, arranged in the digest under the articles and sections of the Constitution to which they relate.

New State constitutions whether adopted or not in the last 10 years.

History of our Constitution.

Provisions in all the State constitutions relating to taxation and to the executive budget; also municipal history of Australia, New Zealand and Ireland.

Workmen's compensation in Europe.

Mother's pension acts of other states and countries.

Constitutional conventions of other states.

Much correspondence has been undertaken by the commission in the endeavor to obtain the very latest information and data concerning the acts of other States which may be expected to be debated in the coming convention in this State.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention is due to meet at the State House, Wednesday June 6. The 320 delegates will be chosen by popular vote at a special session to be held May 1.

BOSTON & MAINE BILL HEARING DATE

CONCORD, N. H.—The bill carrying with it the so-called directors' plan for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad has been passed by the House of Representatives without a roll call.

An amendment giving the Public Service Commission authority to review reorganization expenses was adopted. It now goes to the Senate.

The Senate received the Boston & Maine reorganization bill yesterday afternoon and referred it to the Committee of the Whole for hearing next Tuesday at 2 p. m.

**BOSTON PROOFREADERS**

The Boston Proofreaders Association met at the Colonial House on Newbury Street last evening. Miss L. Mabel Stone presided and Mrs. J. Lovell Little spoke on special aid. At the June meeting the members will be the guests of Mrs. Myra B. Lord at her home in Newton.

FRENCH RECALL FRATERNITY WITH UNITED STATES  
Commander-in-Chief Nivelle Exchanges Greetings With Head of United States Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reunion of the French and American arms is greeted by recalling a military fraternity sealed by Lafayette and Rochambeau in telegrams exchanged between General Nivelle, the French Commander-in-Chief, and Maj.-Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, and made public by the War Department. The messages follow:

"Paris, April 8, 1917.  
To the chief of the American general staff:

"The French Army has heard with the deepest emotion the noble and moving words addressed by President Wilson to the American Congress.

"Her joy is immense on hearing that Congress has decided on war with Germany. She recalls the souvenir of military fraternity sealed more than a century ago by Lafayette and Rochambeau on American soil, and which will be made still tighter on the battle-fields of Europe.

"She salutes the star spangled banner which she will be happy and proud to see floating soon near her flag for the triumph of right and civilization.

"The French general commanding in chief sends to the American general commanding in chief the expression of his cordial welcome and entire devotion.

"GEN. NIVELLE."  
"Washington, April 12, 1917.  
General Nivelle, Commander-in-chief of French Army, Paris, France:

"It was with profound satisfaction that your cable message of April 8 was read announcing the enthusiastic reception by the French Army of news of the acts of the President and Congress of the United States declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany. The memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau forms one of the most cherished traditions for the American people, and the Army of the United

## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF LANDSCAPE  
TITIAN TO TURNER

RUYSDAEL—AND A GREATER

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind  
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LONDON, England.—Of the greatness of Rembrandt there is no question. His works announce it. Consciousness of the greatness of Jacob van Ruydsael (1622-1682) is slower to mature. Always majestic, yet he is monotonous and overprolific. The National Gallery of London contains 21 Ruydsael's, and they abound in Holland. But a survey of the pedestrian, patriotic Dutch landscape art of the Seventeenth Century shows that "faithful and tender hearted" Jacob Ruydsael was the culmination of all that had gone before, and the greatest of that company of pure landscape painters. He stands firm upon the summit.

The Dutchmen composed their pictures; the swift, lyric mood was beyond their comprehension or perhaps desire. Ruydsael was a master of composition. Everything is reasoned and balanced; there are no happy accidents in his work. He was an epic poet in paint; his landscapes have an air of strength, peace and tranquillity, even when they deal with waterfalls; he was a master of tone, a lover of great skies with cumuli pressing up into the blue. His are studio pictures, harmonious and often melancholy, the antithesis to the open air art, where the wind blows and the rain wets, which Constable gave to the world. Yet Constable adored Ruydsael. In a letter to Fisher, dated 1826, he wrote: "I have seen an affecting picture this morning by Ruydsael: it haunts my mind, and clings to my heart, and stands between you and me while I am talking to you. . . ." Goethe called Ruydsael a thinker and a poet, and admired his "perfect symbolism"; but it was the subject of the picture ("The Jewish Churchyard" at Dresden), not its treatment, which won Goethe's laudation.

A great Ruydsael is a great experience. He who stands, for the first time, before his "Windmill" at Amsterdam (the catalogue title is "The Mill near Wyk-by-Duurstede") is conscious of standing in the presence of a monumental work—expansive and profound. It is an illustration of a typical Dutch scene, yet how parochial most Dutch landscapes are contrasted with this solemn luminosity. Similar feelings are evoked by "The Swamp" at Petrograd, and "The Environs of Haarlem," formerly in the Kann collection. "The Shore at Scheveningen" at The Hague, and a similar subject in the National Gallery, are fresher and nearer to humanity. His sea symphonies are treated with a lighter hand than his land ones.

In the National Gallery, an inferior Ruydsael hangs above a superior Aart Van der Neer. But when the eyes wander from the sprightly Van der Neer to the gloomy Ruydsael the words that rise to the lips are, "Van der Neer is a little master, Ruydsael is a great master." Such mastery defies analysis. It is there. That is all.

Yet it cannot be said that Jacob Van Ruydsael advanced the art of landscape. He consolidated it, made it vastly important as they would say in the Eighteenth Century. Ruydsael was a man of superb talents rather than a man of genius. Vermeer of Delft was a man of genius.

The pictures by Vermeer of Delft (1622-1675) number under 30; they do not exceed 400. Only two of Vermeer's known pictures can be called landscapes. One, in the Six collection, is mainly architectural, the other is the "View of Delft" at The Hague. If, before a noble Ruydsael, the word mastery rises to the lips, before Vermeer's "View of Delft" our lips are dumb because there are no words to express the delight that this picture gives—so radiant and tender in color, so harmonious, so filled with the beauty of suffused light. Vermeer paints a single landscape and produces a masterpiece, one of the world's supreme pictures. It has an immense influence on modern art. Here the Nineteenth Century Dutch artists learn; here you may see the beginning of pointillism; here is perfection of landscape art in the convention which demands an illustration of a scene, pervaded by exquisite subtlety, serenity and harmony. This height no other Dutch painter achieved, nor even approached.

After this work of genius the other Dutch painters of the period seem a catalogue of mediocrity illuminated by occasional exceptions. Salomon Van Ruydsael, uncle of Jacob (1600-1670), must be mentioned. Born 30 years or so before his great nephew he rose rather above himself in "The Halt" at Amsterdam. His "Ferry" at Munich is as good as uninspiring as Dutch cheese. Vermeer of Haarlem (1623-1661), not to be confused with his famous namesake, had a neat talent. There is a noble sky in his "Dutch Landscape" at Brunswick. Paul Potter (1625-1654) has been surprised for his overrated "Bull," but he was adept at animals, and some of his small, luminous landscapes are delightful. This gifted youth had but 10 years of so of a working career. Isaac Van Ostade (1623-1665), a younger brother of Adriaen, like Paul Potter, had but a few years of a working career. "The Halt at the Inn" in the Frick collection is one of his



THE WINDMILL

JACOB VAN RUYSDAEL

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor and © The Christian Science Publishing Society

*"The Windmill" by Jacob van Ruydsael*

best pictures. With Karel du Jardin (1622-1678) we see light again. His "Pasturage" at the Louvre might, on a dark afternoon, be taken for one of the works of the Barbizon school.

Jan Van der Heyden (1657-1712) painted street architecture and picturesquely churches excellently, but his whole heart was not in painting. He invented a fire engine and introduced street lamps. That he was gifted as an artist his "Landscape With a Castle" at Brunswick shows; the sky is fine, and he understood mass and the sweeping line. He might be a fore-runner of D. Y. Cameron. One picture by Guilliam du Bois (1620-1680) is noteworthy, the "River View" at The Hague, yet no better and no worse than other Dutch landscapes. Few had the seed, but many could grow the flower; few of these busy painters could paint the figure; most employed a "figure man," and it is the figure that spoils the "Pastoral"; at The Hague, by Jan Schrecks (1627-1703). He visited London in the train of the Duke of Buckingham, and while in England he painted views of "Chatsworth" and Longleat.

Jan Hackaert (1629-1696) was a one-string painter. His sportsmen, in an ash-tree avenue, must have been popular because he frequently repeated the theme. He felt light, and painted it, and he had a good eye for a swinging composition, shown in his "Stag Hunt" in the National Gallery. Jan Weyntus (1620-1682) was a monotonous painter, but he exercised influence. His "Farmhouse," at Amsterdam, is fresh and pleasant. The ubiquitous Adriaen Van de Velde painted the accessories to many of Weyntus' pictures. Philips Wouwerman (1619-1668), a pupil, with A. Van de Velde, of Weyntus, produced innumerable pictures, yet he was no mean artist. His "Dune Landscape" at Frankfurt has air and space, and may be described as a tender David Cox. His "Bathing" landscape at Vienna shows a powerful, if vulgar, realism. A white horse is as common in Wouwerman's pictures as is a red cap in works by Corot.

Adriaen Van de Velde (c1635-1672) was proficient in figure and in landscape, capable, accomplished, and quite uninspired, except perhaps in his atmospheric coast pieces, such as his "Scheveningen Shore" at Cassel. He was highly in demand for the insertion of figures into landscapes. His best work is "The Artist and His Family," at Amsterdam, an admirable blend of "figures and landscape." If this represents himself and his family (it has been doubted) Adriaen was more prosperous than most Dutch landscape painters. The fame of his brother, Willem Van de Velde the Younger (1633-1707), has declined since the day when Walpole proclaimed him "the greatest man that has appeared in this branch of painting" (see pieces). Sixteen works by him at the National Gallery attest his erstwhile popularity. Willem's precise and pearly "Coast Scene: A Calm" is quite popular among people who still regard art as a sedative. His seas in repose may pass. His seas in action are tiresome, but that he could paint a majestic and decorative marine his "Cannon-Shot" at Amsterdam testifies. Nooms, the Seaman (1623-1665), so called because he made long voyages, was quite the equal of Willem in decorative sea pictures, but he had not his luck. Willem Van de Velde's luck consisted in being employed with his father by Charles II and James II. They were each given a pension of £100 a year, the father "for taking" and "making drafts of sea fights," and the son "for putting the said drafts into

colors." So kings are of use sometimes.

No such luck as a pension and a lodging at Greenwich befell either Jacob Van Ruydsael or Vermeer of Delft. Ruydsael, a bachelor, spent his last days in an almshouse belonging to the Mennonites, his Haarlem "friends." Of Vermeer of Delft we know little save that he had eight children, that he found it difficult to make a living, and that his widow was obliged to pawn his unsold pictures. In the sale of 1696 his "View of Delft" fetched 200 florins. Today there must be half a dozen collectors who would pay half a hundred thousand pounds—or more—for this unrivaled landscape. Sad is it that so many artists could not enjoy the fruits of their gifts while they lived. Perhaps the search for beauty was their reward and their compensation. Chercher c'est vivre.

## NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NOTES

Society of Independent Artists With 1200 Exhibitors Opens Doors — The Painter-Gravers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell's name led all the rest, on the invitations to the "inauguration and first view" of the much-heralded exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists, in the Grand Central Palace, last Monday evening. This was a prodigiously picturesque function, with an impressive admixture of the Society (capital S) element and Bohemia—fitting prelude to the public opening on Tuesday morning. Superlative adjectives had been pretty well used up in the preliminary publicity, but it seemed generally agreed that the great picture carnival, now in full swing, fairly justifies anticipations. Twelve hundred exhibitors, with twice that number of "works"—paintings in all media, sculptures, wood carvings, black-and-white drawings, block prints, photographs, artificial flowers, milliners' dummies and batik textile fabrics—make good the claim of "the biggest art show ever staged in America."

It is twice as large, numerically, as its forerunner, the Armory exhibition, of four years ago; and the installation, in truly palatial quarters occupying the entire mezzanine floor of New York's finest pleasure coliseum, is a notable piece of topographical visual engineering. The pictures are hung, neither too high nor too low, on screen partitions set up cubistically around the pillars of the lofty hall so as to get the clear, soft effulgence of the Edison "artificial daylight" lamps twinkling aloft. Half a dozen long straight avenues run the length of the hall, and from these on either hand open cozy little three-sided bays or alcoves—so many of them, that a complete systematic round would be over two miles, or equivalent to walking up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to the Park Plaza, stopping in at all the picture galleries that line the route.

But nobody is going to see the Independents' salon systematically. It can't be done, because, paradoxically, the system of arrangement is such as to make the place a perfect maze. Alphabetically arranged, yes. But instead of beginning with A, you find that R is your logical starting point, because R is the guiding letter of the first panel at the northeast corner of

the main gallery as you enter, and the point from which the hanging sequence proceeds. This initial letter was drawn by lot, in accordance with the elaborate impartiality-guaranteeing scheme worked out by George Bellows, Rockwell Kent, Marcel Duchamp and Walter Pach, in intervals of their herculean labors as installation committee.

Looking over, then, the R section, we notice immediately such oddly assorted neighbors as Dorothy Rice's "Claire Twins" (professional circus fat ladies) and S. Montgomery Roosevelt's dignified "Portrait of Hudson Maxim." Max Ray's gnostic "Theatre of the Soul," and Charles Reiffel's placid bucolic "Landscape, Silvermine, Conn." Denman W. Ross' richly decorative serious study, "In Chinese Clothes," and Diego Riveras' cubist "Sugar Bowl," viewed fragmentarily from the inside; and gentle Olive Rush's "Mary" perilously close to flamboyant Henry Reutterdahl's lurid "Skyscrapers" and "London in Wartime." It is the same all along the line, as alphabetical accidents blithely jumble together Henri Matisse, Gus Mager, and John Marin; George Bellows, Constantine Brancusi, Paul Brilin, Patrick Henry Bruce, Putnam Brinley, Boris Blaif, Bolton Brown and Horace Brodzky; Rockwell Kent, and Rockwell Kent Jr. These sections are typical of the entire aggregation, while the poorer pictures gain by their juxtaposition, and the better ones don't lose.

About half of the exhibitors are active painter-graver members of the new association. These include J. Alden Weir, who shows, amongst other things, a striking drypoint "Head of Theodore Robinson"; Child Hassam, with a dozen assorted etchings, from "The Old Elm," like a human figure laid low, to some idyllic classical nudes; George Bellows, with his powerful lithographs in the humorous-sociological vein; Ernest Haskell, who has a fine drypoint portrait of his fellow-member, Mahonri Young; John Martin, whose "movement" studies of Weehawken grain elevators and New York skyscrapers don't mean to imply that the big buildings themselves actually move, but that they look anything but stationary to the spectator who is himself moving past them, say on a ferry-boat; Frank Benson, with his birds; B. J. O. Nordfeldt, with stark etchings of Boston street scenes and gay color-block engravings of old Gloucester; Boardman Robinson, back from the European wars with some dramatic lithos of "Wounded Soldiers" and "Serbian Refugees"; Aubert Stern, whose rich, somber imagination and technical virtuosity are displayed in "The Stranger," "Ame Malade" and "The Fall of the House of Usher"; Charles F. W. Mielatz and Ernest Roth, who, in their respective styles, make Manhattan out-river Venice as a picturesque etching ground, even as does Rudolf Ruzicka in his scholarly, tinted wood engravings; also John Sloan; Leo Mielziner (whose portrait of Prof. Felix Adler is a masterpiece, not unlike a Ming presentation of a Chinese philosopher). George Elmer Browne, Kerr Eby, S. Anthony Guarino, Eugene Higgins, Earl Horter, Allen Lewis, H. M. Luquini, Howard McCormick, F. Luis Mora, Henry Raleigh and Harry Rydin.

The Painter-Gravers is the most democratic mixture on record—and here is one cardinal idea of the new society drastically carried out. The others are: "No jury, no prizes—and an equal chance for everybody." There is nothing determinate as yet in the results. The general effect may be compared to the impression made by an army of volunteers—full of splendid material, but unorganized, undrilled, incongruous. Singularly enough, neither of the contrasted extremes, academic and modern-reactionary, makes itself distinctly felt. In the mêlée, at first, nothing seems particularly striking, nothing quite hopelessly commonplace or trivial. Orderly examination and leisurely analysis must be reserved for second, third and many more future visits. For there are several other art exhibitions in town.

The Painter-Gravers

The initial exhibition of the Painter-Gravers of America, most attractively installed at 26 West Fifty-eighth Street (opposite the Hotel Plaza), detaches itself significantly even from the hurly-burly of the present art season. Intrinsically choice and varied, yet extensive, with 200 examples of native engraving, etching and lithography representing 40 artists of today, this display manifests the endeavor of the new association "to continue and develop in America the great tradition of the artist-print in

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In addition to high class paintings, they will now deal in Renaissance and eighteenth century furniture, tapestries and rare objects of art, as they have done in Paris for the last fifty years.

ence and a saucy Paris "Gamine"; and John Held, fantapist in old woodcutting, whose "Portfolio of Ten Prints" contains such grotesque comicalities as "The Wife Beater's Grave," and "Result of Evil Companions," the latter depicting a race-track loser drinking heavily out of a quart bottle labeled "Poison."

## Distinguished Contemporaries

Conservatism marked the selection of the latest group of painters at Montross', 550 Fifth Avenue. A. P. Ryder, with his rich, romantic little "Marine," and the larger, spectral "Race Track" allegory, would alone confer distinction on any contemporary gathering. Here, too, is Elliott Daingerfield, who has to be reckoned with in any comparative appraisement of modern colorists. Here are J. Alden Weir, with a scene "In the Woods" as tricky as Sargent, and a rosy half-length girl's figure against a "Japanese Screen"; Horatio Walker, whose principal canvas depicts an unimpressive big "Man Falling a Tree" with a puny little axe; and Abbott H. Thayer, painter of latter-day Madonnas so lovely that one selfishly hopes he will not paint too many of them. Likewise we have with us the ubiquitous Childe Hassam, T. W. Dewing, Ben Foster, Willard Metcalf, and D. W. Tryon, all these, doing nothing new, perhaps—but doing it in their respective well-known masterly manners. Philip Hale, in his unaccustomed black-red-and-white "Agnes" portrait, and Charles A. Winter in his massive decorative head "Reverie," and his orange-colored Cleopatra labeled "Fortuna," both come perilously near to encroaching on the domain of the magazine-cover designer. Gari Melchers approximates the Renoir type, with his florid girl who doesn't know whether to choose "Pink, or Yellow" for her spring hat. Arthur Wesley Dow's "Painted Valley, Gay Head, Mass." is rather too obviously painted. George Bellows' "Boy" has some blue depths of thoughtful sounding, while Kenneth Hayes Miller's "Apparition" and "Woman Seated" touch the same cerulean note in blurry shallows. Jonas Lie's "House by the Stream" is an uncommonly bright and clear winter scene. James Preston also does mild wonders with winter weather, and Alexander Schilling contrives to catch some of the magic of "Moonlight-Autumn."

## DRAWINGS SHOWN BY CHILDREN AT LONDON EXHIBIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The invitation card to the press is thus inscribed: "Omega Workshops, Ltd. You are invited to an Exhibition of Children's Drawings."

Few of the members of the press attended. This exhibition was not considered important. Yet it is important, very important, and very interesting. From it will arise a book, which will be written by Roger Fry, and which will be illustrated by the drawings and paintings of the children whose works have been assembled at the Omega Workshops—Mary, aged six; Jane, aged seven; Harold, aged eight, and so on.

Those who are conversant with the esoteric meaning of post-impressionism know that a fundamental idea of the movement was to recapture the unconscious naïveté of childhood. The adult, full of so-called knowledge, full of perplexities, set himself to recover the virginal outlook of the child, the air of love, wonder and concentration. This Wordsworth recalled in the "Intimations" ode; this was the essence of Blake's poetry, and in some degree of Walt Whitman's; this Francis Thompson hinted at in a wonderful passage from one of his notebooks published in the Dublin Review for last January.

So this exhibition of children's drawings at the Omega Workshops becomes a concrete contribution to a way toward reality which has interested such divergent personalities as

FINE ARTS

## ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON AND THEIR EXHIBITS

Showing of Paintings by George Fuller—Mr. Kaula at Guild—Butler and Kingsbury Show

There are paintings, unhappily many, which ask little of their observers have a certain amount of passing attention, to reveal all that they have to offer. There are others, unhappily few, which demand, as well, sympathy, imagination and understanding. The open sesame of them is an initiative appreciation that gives as much as the painter. And the common yield is a rich one.

"This is Vermont," one might exclaim in gazing upon "Vermont Landscape," which for all-round satisfaction is perhaps the picture of the show, as it was easily one of the best three things in the recent Concord exhibition. Now we are in the farming country, and a huge cloud shadow darkens the fields and meadows for several square miles, with only a sunshiny patch of a few acres in the distance, where a homestead is enclosed snugly in a group of ancient elms. In this and other canvases may be noted Mr. Kaula's success in picturing his trees in scale with the clouds, afeat none too often achieved in landscape painting. Again, his trees are all individual; he has no recipe oaks and birches. When he paints a mountain ridge there is air over the top, and miles between the top and the sky beyond. Only rarely now is there a trace of the brown that once threatened to become a mannerism of Mr. Kaula's palette. Whether his pictures are large or small, "important" or just sketches, he always is the thorough workman, instinctively tasteful, steadily intent on catching the individual note in each detail of a scene, and on blending all these details into a whole that reflects not pumped-up emotion, but an honestly felt mood.

**Messrs. Butler and Kingsbury**

Two poets in paint share the large gallery at Doll & Richards' this week. Clarence L. Butler has covered half the walls with oil paintings, and E. Winchester Kingsbury has hung the rest with water colors. Both are residents of Framingham and have never before exhibited in Boston. These men make admirable gallery companions; if the worker in oils reveals a certain strength and vigor not discerned in the other, the water colorist, on the other hand, shows an interest in refinement of color and a concern for detail that the worker in oils disregards for other things. They are alike in their sensitiveness to and appreciation of the calmer aspects of nature.

Mr. Butler shows one large canvas which was in the Paris Salon of 1898, "The Close of Day, Volongis, France." The ruddy light of the afterglow pervades the landscape and pitches the key for the admirable tone which envelops the picture. Though interesting as a bit of painting, the work is of greater value in standing as a sort of landmark to indicate the progress made in the years since it was painted. In those comparatively early days in his career, Mr. Butler apparently worked harder for his effects than is necessary now. He mulled over his impressions as though he were striving to set down what he thought he ought to see in nature rather than accepting fearlessly what he really saw. The result was possibly more meticulous craftsmanship, but at the sacrifice of a certain honest frankness characteristic of his painting at the present day. "The Sudbury River at Framingham" (21), painted last fall in the first glory of autumn color, is an example of the painter's forceful presentation. This indicates an eager eye for color and sure judgment in setting it down. So true is the effect wrought that only as an afterthought does it strike one that there is not a brush mark in the picture. It was done as an experiment with a palette knife. "Pemigewasset River" (2) is another autumn landscape which portrays truly the colors of stream, trees and distant mountains.

"Morning on the Sudbury River" (15) at first seems startlingly like Monet, so finely is the tone effected; but the illusion of an early summer morning is brought about in the artist's own way and not by working in the manner of the impressionist. Of the scenes in Normandy, France, Brittany and Holland the serenity of the afterglow on "The Sand Dunes, Holland" (9), which are lit by a lingering pinkness in the western sky, makes a strong appeal, as does the peace in the view of "Cavalaire, Southern France" (4). The "Ruined Chateau, Gaillard, France" (17) is the least interesting picture in the show. It is such a landscape as the Hudson River school men would have liked to paint if they had had the equipment of imagination necessary. Mention has been made of the fact that Mr. Butler is a poet. No stronger argument in proof of this may be brought than the mention of the little clump of wild flowers that appear in the foreground of almost every picture.

In his portraits and figure studies Fuller shows the same skill in merging the whole in a warm glow as it may be seen in his "Fedalma" and "Psyche," weaving his parts into a harmonious whole, and always finding in his subjects' refinement, delicacy and grace. While Fuller's work will likely never be popular with the average man, it should find a significant place in museums and galleries of American art. And it should be seen by all who would become acquainted with the significant steps in the development of art in the United States.

### Mr. Kaula's Landscapes

A general survey of William J. Kaula's exhibit at the Guild of Boston Artists gives pleasant proof that Vermont landscape has found in him an adequate interpreter and gives cause for congratulation that this artist has not allowed the taint of obvious studio painting to creep into his pictures. In this he shows himself a conscientious craftsman in the face of much current manufacture, under a sky-light, of pictures more or less based on rude sketches from nature. Now synthetic painting, while justified by the results achieved by poetic painters like Blakelock and Fuller, has been brought into disrepute by workers not conspicuous either for their imagination or for their ability to gather accurate sketch material in the first place. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Winslow Homer did not thus fabricate his paintings. In one instance he is said to have waited four years for the repetition in nature of a

peculiar light effect. Not for him was the clammy, unvaried north light of the conventional painter's studio.

Mr. Kaula goes direct to nature for his material, apparently taking no liberties outside the necessary process of selection. His palette is moderate in scale and grayish in key, a common sense gamut that does not pretend to rival the sun's brilliance, a gamut reflecting a serene and modest temperament. Mr. Kaula's well-studied clouds, which are such an important feature of nearly all his canvases, are naturally softer than the "sky galloons" painted by the more vigorous Davis, but the former easily rivals the latter's skill in representing aerial perspective.

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Paintings by John J. Enneking, selected from works recently shown at the Guild of Boston Artists and at the Boston Art Club, are to be exhibited at the Malden Public Library for two weeks beginning Monday.

Thirty wash drawings by Kahil Gibran are to be shown at Doll & Richards' for two weeks beginning Monday.

### JOHN HODGE ON INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Hodge, M.P., Minister of Labor, recently addressed a meeting in London of the Church of England's Men's Society on the subject of the industrial future and its problems. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

When peace was declared, Mr. Hodge said, he wanted the help of every Christian, every good citizen, to assist in repairing the ravages of war. He had, he said, been endeavoring to get into touch with employers and workmen to inculcate the idea that those who had fought side by side, who had suffered together, must not, after the war, again follow the policy of suspicion and strife and condemnation of each other in industrial life. The war, he continued, had broken down old prejudices, and he believed that after the war, when the reconstruction period came, there would be a desire on the part of employers to treat workers as they had never been treated before. Two things, Mr. Hodge declared, must be done. Employers on their part must organize systematically and on the part of workmen there must be increased productivity.

Turning to the question of demobilization, Mr. Hodge said they were laying their plans so that when the time for demobilization came they would have little difficulty in executing them. The desire was to get the men back to work, and with that object they were forming a great national committee. The plans, he said, were ready and the names of the men, and when the word was given they would go ahead. Half would represent workmen and half employers; there would be two representatives of the Ministry of Labor; two of the Ministry of Munitions, as well as representatives of the War Office and the Admiralty, and they would act in cooperation. A system was designed, Mr. Hodge said, whereby when a man got back to his town or village the local committee would know all about him. He would have a month's furlough during which time he would receive military pay, and separation allowances would continue during the month. A card, he continued, would be sent to the local committee giving the man's name and particulars of his employment, and the local committee would go to the old employer and say, "Can you employ this man on such a date immediately after expiration of his furlough?"

Referring to the problem of the munition workers, Mr. Hodge said the desire was that if the Minister of Munitions was going to discharge thousands of workers simultaneously there should be some national work that they could be put to immediately, so that there should not be thousands of men and women idle. That, he declared, would be a disgrace to administration and a national disaster. He declared that local authorities should now lay their plans. The desire of the Government was—and they were now doing something in that direction—to prevent any disaster of unemployment. The Church of England, Mr. Hodge said, could give great assistance in giving effect to the intentions he mentioned.

The meeting passed a resolution heartily endorsing the industrial policy outlined by Mr. Hodge, and expressing their belief that the scheme was likely to promote the future prosperity and happiness of the nation. They also pledged themselves to work for the better relations between employer and employee, a fair division of profits, and for better living conditions where reform in this respect was needed.

The conscientious accuracy of the artist is comported by the straggling wharf that protrudes into the middle of the picture even to the disturbing of the color scheme. The most striking work on the wall is "Cloud Reflections" (38), which shows simply a huge bank of cumuli mounting up from the horizon with their color rather

than shape reflected in somewhat roughened water. In this as in others Mr. Kingsbury has been remarkably successful in indicating motion. This faculty has made "The Blizzard" (41) most realistic, and yet "dry rawness or undue boisterousness felt in the fall of the swirling snow is tempered by the tones and by the well-ordered composition." "The Farm in Winter" (27) is another winter symphony, less vigorous but strong and imaginative. Only occasionally is the homogeneity of a work broken into by a note of color which one feels is out of place. Three pictures were added after the catalogue was issued. Of these, No. 46, showing a brook emerging from snowy woods, has a great attraction.

### Richardson Portraits

Among the many paintings which Mary N. Richardson is exhibiting this week and next at the Boston Art Club there are few in which her artistry has found everything like the degree of expression evident in the figure study called "The Old Brocade." There is thoughtful charm in this work, a full outgiving of aesthetic impulse. A young girl with tender and winsome face is the subject. She wears an old-time gown figured in garnet and black. This is a sympathetic painting of an understood subject that was artistically helpful, not an exercise in diplomatic compromises. Fairly interesting results are achieved in the portrait of the Rev. Abraham M. Ribbany, though the left upper arm is not thoroughly worked out. The planes of the head are well studied, and the character depiction goes below the surface. "Miss Rosamond Dean" is another satisfactory work, apart from the undue accent on perpendicular lines, giving the subject an appearance of abnormal height. The artist also shows landscapes and facile portrait drawings.

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## WATER TRANSPORT ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—One of the great difficulties on the Italian front in the Trentino and Karst region is the supply of water to the troops. In these districts there are very few springs and the cisterns of many of the outlying villages barely hold sufficient water for the normal number of inhabitants. The neighborhoods of Piro, Ternova, Comen, Sessana and the plateau of Sette Comuni are the most waterless districts along the front on account of the chalky nature of the soil, and considerable difficulty was experienced in the early part of the war in keeping the front lines constantly supplied with water. The experience gained during the military operations of the first and second spring and summer campaigns will be turned to good account this year. Last year wells were sunk wherever practicable in the rear of the Army and the water resources of all inhabited parts along the railways were freely drawn upon. Large depots of waterskins have been instituted near Milan, Vercena and Bologna, and immense stores of taps, funnels, pumps and tubing have been collected. To each district is assigned numbers of waterskins, which, being porous, keep the water cool, are also easy to handle and can be loaded on mules or carried on the shoulder. There are also metal recipients, covered with felt, to be strapped onto the back, casks holding 100, 200 or 300 liters of water for water depots, motor water tanks of a capacity of 1,800 liters and railway truck cisterns.

In the summer of 1915 means for carrying water to the front had to be improvised, but the receptacles collected during the winter amounted to 100,000 waterskins, 15,000 barrels, 2,000 vats, 300 water carts and 100 motor tanks. These stores were of inestimable service last May during the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, when the aqueducts of Gallico and Asiago were cut. Further provisions for the transportation of water became necessary during the rearrangement of troops prior to the offensive on the Isonzo in August, when a new type of motor water tank was provided which has rendered great service. On the plateau reservoirs of water have now been formed filled with water brought in railway and motor tanks. The water service has been divided into four sections, each section having its own source of supply and means of transport, and the transport of water to the plateau now exceeds 500,000 liters a day. In the Karst region enormous numbers of tanks have been collected and companies of pack animals organized, while important works such as pumping stations, reservoirs and aqueducts have also been completed. The troops in movement in this region are followed by large wooden and metal motor cisterns, besides carrying with them the full complement of waterskins, barrels and so on. In short every effort has been made to perfect the system, and it is felt that a steady supply has now been assured to all the combatants, whatever movement and rearrangement of troops it may be necessary to make.

The work of the women police service is recognized as being more of a protective and preventive nature than for dealing with offenders who have broken the law, and the workers at this hostel regard the policewomen as adding to their safety and comfort, for some of them have expressed their appreciation of their presence there. The fact that a policewoman is on duty and patrols the hostel during the night gives them a feeling of security, and should any trouble arise, the policewoman has only to telephone to the police station to get any assistance that is necessary.

One of the duties of the police woman on night duty is to call the workers in the morning, which is done by going into each end of each block and blowing a loud whistle. At night when the workers are returning to their quarters, those who come in after 10 o'clock are always accompanied by their rooms by the police woman on duty. Every one is locked in their room at night, and the sergeant has the pass key to all rooms in every block. Each block is in charge of a matron, who has three maids to take care of the cleaning, etc., of the rooms.

In addition to the large canteen and recreation room where soldiers are allowed in on Saturdays and Sundays, there are laundries provided for the use of the women, fitted with coppers, drying rooms and gas iron heaters. At the canteen meals are provided at very reasonable prices, a plate of hot meat and two vegetables costly only 7d., and can be obtained at any hour.

The rooms, which are very small, are kept spotlessly clean, and are quite attractive, the upper part of the wall being left in rough plaster, cream color, and the woodwork all stained dark oak.

Each block has several bathrooms, where hot water is always obtainable night and day. The rent for one furnished room, including attendance, electric light and heating, is 1s. 6d. per week.

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Each week the sergeant sends a written report to headquarters in London, and strange indeed are some of the problems presented to the police woman for solution. Nothing seems to come amiss to them, however, and the women police service has opened up a sphere of activity for women which has many opportunities for good.

## WORK DONE BY BRITISH WOMEN POLICE IN HOSTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, England.—It is now about two years since the inhabitants of a suburb of London were interested in seeing a squad of police women in their neat and serviceable uniforms, march from the station to the public hall, where a meeting was held to explain why it was thought that women would be an acquisition to the ranks of the police service.

One who was present at that meeting, and who went with some doubt as to whether a woman would make a satisfactory policeman, in the ordinary sense of the word, came away with a strong feeling that the opportunities for usefulness for suitable women in connection with the police service were great, and that there certainly was a strong need for their cooperation in the work.

It was, therefore, with the greatest interest that an invitation to visit a sergeant of the women police service, who was stationed at one of the numerous hostels provided by the Government for the accommodation of munition workers, was accepted.

M. Milhaud continued, was not sufficient. So far President Wilson alone had acted, and his message had been officially communicated to other governments. When would these reply?

When would they prepare by their decisions for the supreme decision, by virtue of which humanity would organize itself? In one Parliament alone, M. Milhaud noted, had the question been touched upon so far, namely that of the Netherlands.

In that House two speakers M. Van Savornin Lohman and M. C. Dresselhuys, the president of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, had warmly supported President Wilson's plan, and had called upon the Dutch Government to associate itself with it. Unfortunately

the Minister for Foreign Affairs showed himself surprised by the question, and gave an indefinite reply which called forth a protest from M. G. Van Vallenhoen, a professor at the University of Leyden.

M. Milhaud was more concerned,

however, at the objection raised in the course of the debate by the leader of the Dutch Socialist party, M. Troelstra, who maintained that the new pacifism would merely substitute

international militarism.

The French writer quoted President Wilson's remarks on the freedom of the seas in his message to the Senate to show that his scheme involved, on the contrary, the limitation of armaments, and maintained that it accorded with the general resolution passed by the French Socialist Congress in December, 1916, which called for a society of nations accompanied, among other things, by international agreements which would be its guarantee, and by the limitation of armaments which would be its natural consequence.

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## IOWA TO HAVE LIGHT-BATTING BASEBALL NINE

Defensive Play of the Team Appears Strong and May Offset Inability to Get Many Hits—One Veteran Pitcher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—The Iowa varsity baseball team is scheduled to open its season of 1917 at Chicago tomorrow with the University of Chicago as the opposing team. The Iowa nine has been doing some strenuous practicing including a number of games with the Moline team of the Three I league, and if these games have shown anything to coaches and backers of the team, it has been only to prove what has been anticipated from the first—that the Iowa team this year will lack in hitting ability. In four games against Moline the Iowa squad made just 12 safe hits. On the other hand, in spite of this poor showing, the defensive play of the men was such that the team won two of the four games played.

Again, the series of practice games has shown only two first-class pitchers available for the varsity. This will not really be as great a handicap as might be supposed, for it is believed that the schedule of games has been so arranged that Knapp and Gillis can handle the burden. Van Pelt and Hanzelin are two other candidates, but they provide second-class material.

Practice work which is being done this spring is the most extensive which the Iowa nine has ever undertaken. A series of six games with the Moline team was scheduled and another series of five with the Mason City team of the Central Association. Fortunately the Mason City team provided faster competition than the Moline aggregation, and it is believed that the Iowans will be in far better shape, with the opening of the season than either of the conference squads which have indulged in long and tedious southern trips.

M. O. Knapp '17, is Coach Maurice Kent's only veteran pitcher of experience. Knapp is a right-hander who shared last season's burden with Deardorff, and is a steady, dependable man. Equal in ability, although not as experienced a pitcher, is Ernest Gillis '19, a sophomore from whom much is expected. Gillis has a confusing delivery which he uses at times and which is as thoroughly effective as a curve. In addition, he has speed and a good assortment of curves.

No pitcher man is available as a catcher. O. G. Frank '19, is a second line man from last year who is expected to be the mainstay on the receiving end of the battery. He is desirable in every way, and is particularly fast at cutting down attempts to steal second. He will be given fast competition by Z. R. Aschenbrenner '20, and by Charles Carter '18.

Infield positions have not been decided at all. For first base M. A. Olson '19, and Louis Tickitt '17, are having a lively battle. Both are good fielders, but only mediocre hitters. R. J. Cray '19, and H. B. Kremer '18, are two good men out for second and C. L. Layton '18, is regarded as almost a sure winner of third base position. Capt. H. E. Clough '17, is practically certain of his place at shortstop. Elton Imhoff '18, is an infield man who may be worked at almost any position except first base.

In the outfield at least two men may be said to be certain of their places. These are Homer Brown '19, and E. G. Harbison '17. This leaves only center field uncared for. Gillis, being an excellent hitter, will probably be used in center when he does not pitch. Clifford Berrien '19, and M. R. Carey '18, are two candidates for this place.

Throughout the spring vacation period, the baseball squad has been kept at Iowa City hard at work, any men regarded as likely candidates being required to remain for practice or practically forfeit chances for the team. Weather interfered to a slight extent, but on the whole much has been accomplished. Coach Kent has been particular about giving his men a quantity of batting practice, and has taken turns himself on occasion at putting the ball across the plate for them. Kent, who is a former Iowa star athlete, was for a time a member of the pitching staff of the Brooklyn Nationals.

Iowa's conference baseball dates are as follows:

April 14—Chicago at Chicago.  
May 1—Iowa City, at Iowa City; 7—Chicago at Iowa City; 11—Northwestern at Evanston; 12—Wisconsin at Madison; 15—Illinois at Urbana; 25—Northwestern at Iowa City.  
June 2—Wisconsin at Iowa City.

**ANDOVER COACH JOINS THE NAVY**

ANDOVER, Mass.—Phillips-Andover Academy will lose its swimming coach, A. D. Sutherland. It was learned Thursday that the coach has entered the United States Navy and will serve on the U. S. S. Virginia. Previous to his entrance in the Navy he was making plans to join the Red Cross corps in France. Coach Sutherland has taught swimming at Andover three years and has turned out three championship teams.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Columbus 3, Louisville 1.  
Kansas City 11, Minneapolis 5.  
Indianapolis 13, Toledo 1.  
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 4.

## WESTERN TEAMS WILL PLAY THEIR SCHEDULES OUT

Conference Official Gives Statement to This Effect, Unless There Is Some Crisis in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Unless some unexpected development in the war plans shatter present plans, athletic activities in the Western Conference will adhere to the schedule, according to a statement given out by Dr. T. F. Moran of Purdue University who is secretary of the faculty athletic board of control of that conference. If any action is taken it will be taken up by the individual colleges in the "Big Nine" and will be independent of the action of the other remaining members. However, in case three or more universities suspend athletics it will necessitate the canceling of all sports at the universities with whom they compete and will virtually mean the suspension of all athletics in the conference.

No steps have been taken to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the dropping of athletics and the initiative must be taken by the colleges themselves. At present the sentiment is about evenly divided in regard to suspending athletics. Indiana University, Northwestern University and University of Wisconsin favor the dropping of athletics this year, while Purdue University, University of Iowa, University of Chicago, University of Illinois and University of Minnesota will not abandon their spring schedules unless concerted action taken by all members of the "Big Nine" suspends athletics.

The New York Giants are scheduled to play an exhibition game with the Newark International league team at Newark day after tomorrow.

Manager Mack of the Athletics was forced to use three pitchers against Washington yesterday and they were found for 12 hits and six runs.

It isn't often that a player in a major league game is out for batting out of turn as was the case with McCarty of the Giants yesterday.

Maranville appears to be as lively as ever in the field and despite the poor condition of the grounds he covered a lot of territory, accepting nine chances.

Wolter, the former Boston and New York American pitcher and outfielder, is hitting the ball hard for the Cubs. Yesterday he made a three-base hit in three times up.

Toney of Cincinnati and Ames of St. Louis had a fine pitchers' battle yesterday the first-named allowing only three hits and no runs, while Ames allowed seven hits and one run.

Outfielder Kauff is evidently out to show National league fans that he is a batter of the .300 class. In the opening game yesterday he made three hits in four times up, an average of .750.

Clarence Walker of the Red Sox keeps right on accumulating a fine batting average. Yesterday he made three hits in five times up giving him a total of six hits in 10 times at bat, an average of .600.

Wesleyan and Bowdoin had a nippy-and-tuck game yesterday, the final score being three each. Bowdoin took a three run lead in the eighth inning only to have Wesleyan score a run in that inning and then make two more in the ninth.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league has sent the customary annual pass to President Wilson, and Vice-President Marshall, and has also sent one to former President W. H. Taft. The passes are hand engraved and gold lettered.

Coach Roy Thomas of the University of Pennsylvania baseball nine appears to have picked up a promising pitcher in Titel who, in his first game at Franklin Field Saturday, held the heavy-hitting Swarthmore College nine to seven hits and one run.

The New York Americans are being forced to face left-handed pitching and have lost both games. Ruth and Leonard have been the opposing pitchers and all the hits the New York club has been able to make are 10, three in the first game and seven in the second.

Magee, outfielder of the Boston Braves appears to have regained his batting form. In the opening game yesterday he made two hits in four times up, one of them being good for three bases. Catcher Gowdy also showed good form at the bat getting the same number.

Hugh Bedient, the pitcher who did much to help the Boston Americans with the world's championship in 1912, appears to be back in championship form judging by the way he held the Red Sox in the game with Toledo. The world's champions made only three hits in five innings their former teammate pitched.

**AMERICAN HENRY IS OFF**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American Rowing Association at a meeting Thursday decided to call off the American Henley regatta, which was to be rowed on the Schuylkill River, because so many colleges had given up rowing and because many would be broken up by enlisting of oarsmen. It is expected that a still larger number of oarsmen will enlist, which will cause a further slump in more desirable entries.

**OUTFIELDER BABINGTON SOLD**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester International League Club has sold outright Outfielder C. L. Babington to the Reading club of the New York State league. Babington was farmed out to Reading by Rochester last season.

**WESLEYAN AND BOWDOIN TIED**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan and Bowdoin played a 3 to 3 tie on Andrus Field Thursday afternoon in the opening game of the Wesleyan baseball season. Neither team scored until the eighth, when Bowdoin scored three runs. Wesleyan evened things in the ninth, however, but could not score the winning run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Wesleyan ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0  
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Batteries—Westcott and Widdowson; Pendleton and Bradford. Umpires—Rorty and Hartford. Time—3h.

**PITCHER APPLETON RELEASED**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has announced the release of Pitcher Edward Appleton to the Baltimore International league club.

## PICKUPS

Manager Mitchell of the Cubs is using Zeider as a substitute to Captain Doyle at second base.

Two straight for the world's champions. Manager Barry is certainly getting results just now.

This Speaker made up for his single hit of Wednesday, by getting three hits in four times at bat.

Magee was the first Boston player to get a hit at Braves Field this season. It was a hard drive to right field.

Hoblitzell of the Red Sox is showing considerable speed on the bases this spring. He has stolen three in two games.

That was a splendid catch Kauff of the Giants made off Maranville's liner in left center. It should have been good for a hit.

Boston has a promising outfielder in Bailey. He fielded well yesterday and made a hit in one of the two times he went to bat.

Manager McGraw of the New York Giants has released Infielder Joseph Wagner to the Kansas City club of the American Association.

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## LEXINGTON GOLF CLUB ANNOUNCES SEASON'S DATES

Schedule Calls for 30 Tournaments — Two Open Events Under M. G. A. to Be Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass.—J. S. Smith, chairman of the tournament committee of the Lexington Golf Club, has announced the season's schedule, including a record list of no less than 30 tournaments. For the first time in the history of the club, two open tournaments under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be held during the season, the first a special three-day "war relief" tournament, opening the season April 19 and closing Saturday, April 21.

The proceeds will be used for some war purpose. The annual open tournament in June will be held June 18. The season will close Oct. 27.

The season's tournament which proved so popular last year will be held again, and club matches with Bellevue and Wellesley have been planned, besides the usual Executive Committee trophy, President's trophy and Greens Committee trophy tournaments. The schedule follows:

April 19, 20 and 21—Open tournament; April 21—Handicap medal play;

May 5—Qualifying round of Green Committee trophy tournament, first 16 to qualify for match play; 12—tournaments; 19—second round season's trophy tournament, handicap medal play; 26—club match between Lexington and Bellevue at Melrose; 30—a.m., handicap medal play; 1 p.m., mixed foursome, all drives; 4 p.m., mixed foursome, all drives; 5 p.m., one-third combined handicap; 25—club match between Lexington and Wellesley at Lexington; 27—third round season's trophy tournament; 28—handicap medal play; 29—club match between Wellesley and Lexington; 30—handicap medal play.

June 2—Qualifying round of Executive Committee trophy tournament, first 16 to qualify; 9—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 16—handicap medal play; 17—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 23—third round season's trophy tournament; 24—handicap medal play; 25—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 26—handicap medal play.

Aug. 4—Fifth round of season's trophy tournament, handicap medal play; 11—handicap medal play; 12—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 13—handicap medal play; 14—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 15—handicap medal play; 16—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 17—handicap medal play; 18—open tournament; 23—third round season's trophy tournament; 24—handicap medal play; 25—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 26—handicap medal play.

Oct. 4—4 p.m., two-day foursome, all drives; 5 p.m., mixed foursome, all drives; 6 p.m., one-third combined handicap; 25—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 26—handicap medal play; 27—final round season's trophy tournament; 28—open tournament; 29—handicap medal play; 30—club match between Wellesley and Lexington at Lexington; 31—handicap medal play.

Sept. 1, 2 and 3—Unlimited medal play; 1—handicap, best selected nine holes to win; 8—qualifying round of

## INDIA'S PRINCES STAND FIRM BY SIDE OF BRITAIN

Pledge Loyalty to British Government at Gathering in Honor of Maharaja of Bikane

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Some interesting speeches were delivered in Bombay at a banquet given by his fellow-princes to the Maharaja of Bikane, one of India's three representatives at the Imperial War Conference, before his departure for England.

The Maharaja of Patiala, in proposing a toast to the guest of the evening, said: "I am expressing the united feeling of the ruling princes of India when I ask our representative, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikane, to carry with him to his Imperial Majesty and to his Government, as well as to our brethren in Great Britain and her colonies, our earnest assurance that India's princes will spare no pains to cooperate in the cause of the Empire; that their staunch devotion and loyalty to the august person of his Imperial Majesty and their feelings of steadfast friendship and alliance with the nations of Greater Britain will find satisfaction only in the practical demonstration thereof; that their determination to be of what humble assistance they can in the present crisis will be even more resolute, if that is possible, than it has been in the past; and that no accident, trouble or sacrifice shall deter them from the course which they have laid out for themselves. We have no other motive but those of pure attachment to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and such as spring from unity of interest with Great Britain and her colonies."

The Maharaja of Alwar, another Rajput prince of the younger generation, said: "We are all naturally anxious to raise India's position in accordance with her ancient glory. India has nothing to beg, but at the present time it is not given the opportunity to claim or ask that our Aryavarta may at least be put in such a position that she may be able to hold her head alongside the other sister nations of the Empire. We are not going to embarrass the Government who guide the destinies of this country with such questions at the present moment, as it is necessary for us to concert all our energies toward our common aim of ultimate success. We feel confident that when the moment arrives we shall not be forgotten, or left behind."

The Maharaja of Bikane, in reply said, in part: "The beginning now made in according India her proper place in the Empire is a wise and sagacious measure that will knit England and India still closer together, and it will further strengthen the ties connecting India with Great Britain while all well-wishers of the great British Empire so earnestly desire. I would like to be permitted to say that I am not speaking any idle words in an irresponsible or light-hearted manner, but that I am expressing my highest and firm conviction when I say that this and many other signs are good omens, full of bright promises for the future."

India, the daughter state, has proved that it would, as of old, always faithfully stand by England through thick and thin for the honor and glory of the mighty British Empire, of which she considers herself an integral part. After the end of this terrible, worldwide war who can doubt that the angle of vision as regards India will be still further altered in favor of every reasonable and right political reform. Close personal comradeship on the battlefields and the common bond of loyalty for the Sovereign and love for the Empire have furthermore led to a similar favorable change in the angle of vision of the self-governing colonies and the other parts of the British dominions, which for the first time are beginning to realize and understand. We may, therefore, confidently assume that Great Britain and the British nation who have so bravely made, and are still making such tremendous sacrifices to uphold the cause of justice and humanity will not forget the just claims and aspirations of India to enable her to work out her destiny under Britain's guiding hand and protection."

## OPENING DEBATES IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The opening meetings of the present Italian parliamentary session have proceeded calmly, although a motion was presented by the Socialist deputies urging an immediate transformation of foreign policy with a view to hastening negotiations for peace, and alleging that such a course was rendered necessary by the economic condition of the country. Like the former Socialists move for peace, this too was foiled by a vote of 227 against 31 in favor of the debate being postponed for six months. In the debate upon the agricultural question, criticism was passed upon the steps taken by the Minister of Agriculture to promote an increase in agricultural activity, and it was stated that there were regions in Italy that it had been impossible to cultivate, owing to a lack of laborers. Conditions in the south, in particular, were considered critical. If cultivation had been possible, the present shortage of maize and potatoes would not have been experienced, it was maintained, and the Government was urged to take prompt and energetic action with a view to providing sufficient workers for the necessary agricultural operations. It was pointed out that the temporary discharges from military service conceded during March and April are of little benefit to the north of Italy, as in that part work in the fields begins in May. It is considered that the present procedure for procuring farm laborers from the military authorities is too complicated, and

## WORKING CLASS ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—A national conference of working class associations was held recently at Bradford, under the presidency of Mr. James Bell, secretary to the Oldham Weavers Association, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P. Mr. G. D. H. Cole of Magdalene College, Oxford, gave an address on "Scientific Management," in which he contended that their ideal in industry should be that of securing self-government for the workers engaged in it. Advocates of "scientific management" would declare that their object was that of finding the best method of payment, hours and conditions of labor, rest pauses, amount of supervision and methods of production. It had been the fundamental teaching of Mr. Taylor, the founder of the system, that those things went together, but he thought they should not take Mr. Taylor's word, even if those who had to apply "scientific management" in practice were purely disinterested persons. The best for capital was not necessarily the best for labor, or the best for the community. Indeed, the capitalist's criterion of what was best lay in practice in the profit he could secure from it. That did not mean that it was necessarily bad for labor, but it did not mean, either, that it was necessarily good. He reviewed the Taylor, Gault, Emerson, Halsey, and Rowan systems, and said that under at least three of them the employer secured a double advantage, for he reduced his standing charges, and at the same time paid the worker less per piece. It was difficult to see either rhyme or reason in such a method of remuneration, except from the employer's point of view. There was no essential or necessary connection between the application of Mr. Taylor's methods to industry and the adoption of fancy systems of payment, which were unintelligible to the ordinary workman. At present, they had not men so trained as to be capable of exercising control in these methods. Experts were needed in the Trade Union movement, and would be of enormous importance in the period of reconstruction.

Mr. C. G. Renold of Hans Renold, Ltd., Manchester, in opening the discussion maintained that many of the observations of Mr. Cole applied to the whole capitalist system and not exclusively to "scientific management." That form of management did not claim to be a solution of the rural industrial problem. In his own firm, the specialization advocated by Mr. Taylor had broken down, and they had been obliged to go back to a more moderate degree of it. He believed "scientific management" would promote the up-grading of the workers, and would not have the contrary result. His firm had, for many years, adopted some of the methods of this system, but he did not expect that form of management to bring about the industrial millennium. That depended on the qualities of statesmanship shown by the leaders of labor on the one side, and by the employers on the other. He asked the delegates to examine sympathetically any device for increasing production, provided it did not place labor in worse position than before.

Mr. Jeffs of the Cooperative Society stated that in his own experience "scientific management" meant nothing but speeding up, and tended to the promotion of class distinctions.

Mr. Mabb of the Coventry Trades Council, expressed his conviction that great as had been the increased production since the war broke out it was nothing to what it might be if antagonism between employers and employed could be eliminated, but that antagonism would never be removed so long as capitalist system existed. He deprecated the working classes having anything to do with proposed "scientific management" as generally understood. Those classes would be much better employed in using their time, energy and ability in getting hold as quickly as they could of the control of industry.

At the evening session Dr. Marian Phillips of the National Women's Labor League gave an address on "Women in Industry." To establish a wholesale exclusion of women from the various industries after the war, she said, would be the worst possible way of dealing with the situation. What the male workers had to do was to find a way of knitting together the interests of men and women, so that justice could be done with corresponding advantage to both. Sweated trades had in the past been synonymous terms with women's trades, and the first necessity was to insure that no worker, whether man or woman, should work for a wage less than would enable him or her to live a pleasurable life. The institution of a living wage, however, could not be made by establishing at one sweep one level minimum throughout the country.

SHIPBUILDING IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At present there are in the French shipbuilding yards vessels of a total of 140,000 tons in course of construction. At St. Nazaire the Paris, 33,000 tons, is on the slips, while at Toulon the Massila, and the Providence, 18,000 and 12,000 tons respectively, are in course of construction. Four steamers of 3000 tons and three of 8000 tons are also being built.

WOMEN'S CAUSE IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Union française pour le Suffrage des Femmes recently held a meeting of its Paris group at which important questions relating to problems connected with women's welfare both during and after the war were considered. The principal subjects discussed and on which detailed reports were presented consisted of the establishments of a corps

of lady superintendents in the factories after the example of the British factories. The work of the lady superintendents is to engage the women workers, to see to the sanitary conditions of the workrooms and to organize canteens and nurseries. The meeting also considered the question of the secondary education of girls which, as it now exists, is not sufficient to enable them to fit themselves for the liberal professions, and a resolution was passed requesting the Superior Council of Education and the commission appointed to draw up a report, to hasten the introduction of such reforms as will enable the women to take a full share in life of the country.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Duluth's Vote on Saloons

DULUTH HERALD—There is no chance of mistaking what Duluth wants about "wet and dry." It wants it "dry." And it does not want it dry on paper only. It wants it dry in fact. The will of the people is the law of the community. The dry decision should be given full effect in complete good faith. Duluth wants to be dry, and it will be dry or know the reason why. The verdict is "no saloons"—but that means no blind pigs and no bootleggers. The city authorities should be prepared to deal out swift and sure punishment to those who attempt to violate the will of the people as expressed recently for the second time by the enlightened conscience of the community. The procession in this community is surging strongly dryward, and Duluth has joined that procession with a will. It must not be balked in its determination. There is just one way to enforce this verdict, and that is to the letter and by straight-from-the-shoulder tactics. It will be the worse for any individual or any official who attempts to undermine the public will. Duluth has voted dry—now make it dry.

### Leadership of Teachers

DALLAS FARM AND RANCH—A great deal has been said recently about the importance of county supervision of rural schools; better salaries for superintendents and teachers; courses in agriculture and domestic science; State aid and longer terms, all of which are well worth the attention of every patron and citizen. There is one defect in our system of public schools that seems not to have had the attention it deserves. That is the lack of interest most teachers of rural schools manifest in the community. It is true that most teachers are interested in their patrons and devote a small part of their time to visiting during the school term, but their stay at one school is so short under our present system that they cannot hope to make much impression upon the minds of patrons and pupils. In the best farming communities there is work for progressive, energetic teachers 12 months of the year. Instead of moving to town or seeking employment in other lines during vacation time the teachers of the rural school

should be retained to lead the community in social center meetings, boys' and girls' clubs, farmers' institutes and to make rural surveys and other work preparatory to the next term.

### Athletic Activities in Wartime

FARGO FORUM—A sort of hysteria seems to have struck some American university and college officials. There is a widespread movement for the curtailment of all athletic activities in the colleges. Orders have been issued by many institutions for the abandonment of all athletic schedules for the spring—because of the war. Just why this is thought a needless preparation for war would be hard to say. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has pointed out the folly of such a course. "We want not less athletic activity now, but more of it," is the gist of General Wood's comment. "If colleges are not engaged in competitive athletic activities, they should enter such competition." If General Wood had also added that it would be a good thing if the college leaders kept their heads level he would have done the Nation good service. America is not going to ram its young men over into the trenches tomorrow. It will not be possible for the immediate training of all the youth of the land, and in the meantime the best place for them is in their college or university, where they may fit themselves for service better than anywhere else in civilian life. And the athletic training received in competitive sports will be one of the best features in fitting them for the soldierly duties that may lie ahead.

### CHANGE IN REGISTRATION AGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An Order in Council, published in the London Gazette, makes it obligatory on employers of men of military age to prepare statements in writing giving information as to male employees of 16 years or over. Hitherto employers have only been obliged to make these statements in regard to male employees between the ages of 18 and 41. A statement on a special form must also be made of women of 16 years or over for the time being employed who have been so employed for one week or more. It is also provided that, if required by the Director-General of National Service, the employer shall furnish a true copy of any such statement.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS SHOW AN ERRATIC PRICE TREND

Both Strong and Weak Spots Are Displayed in New York List, and Movement Is Very Irregular—Harvester a Feature

Gradually increasing strength was the course of the New York stock market in the first 15 minutes or so of trading today. The tone at the opening of the session was generally strong, and prices took considerable of an upturn later. Some of the railroads, particularly leading, rose substantially. General Electric, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Mexican Petroleum were other good gainers. Ohio Cities Gas advanced strongly once more. International Mercantile Marine common sagged nearly a point at first, but rallied slightly. American Beet Sugar sold ex-dividend.

In the early Boston stock market today Gulf common advanced 1½ points. The local list as a whole had a good tone.

Railroads as a class were a strong feature of the New York list late in the first half hour.

Stocks began to waver after the early upturn and before midday a very uncertain tone developed. There were mixed gains and losses throughout the New York list, the market presenting an uneven appearance. Gulf States was conspicuously strong. After opening up 3 points at 12 it advanced a point further. Agricultural Chemical opened off ¼ at 90% and sold well above 93. The International Harvester stocks each moved up briskly. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up ¼ at 127½, advanced to 128½ and then receded more than 2 points. The sugar issues were strong. General Motors, after opening up a point at 114, declined to 110½ before midday. The Marine issues receded substantially below yesterday's closing prices. Ohio Gas opened up ¼ at 102%, advanced to 134% and then declined to 132. Studebaker was a weak feature. It opened off ¾ at 94% and declined nearly 3 points during the first half of the session. Rumely had an advance of nearly 4 points. The preferred moved up 3 points. Texas Company opened unchanged at 209% and advanced more than 5 points.

Gulf opened up 1 point in Boston at 107, advanced to 109 and declined to 107½ before midday. Swift opened up ½ at 157, receded to 156½ and then moved up to 158. The buying of Swift was attributed to an unconfirmed rumor that the company was contemplating paying a 25 per cent cash dividend and a 25 per cent stock dividend.

Texas Company had a further advance of 2 points before the beginning of the last hour. Gulf States lost most of its forenoon gain. The New York market generally continued irregular and was somewhat quieter in the afternoon. Price changes in Boston were unimportant.

### WORTH OF COTTON

The Manufacturers Record published an article on "What a Bale of Cotton Can Buy" by Prof. J. Lee Hewitt, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, which shows some interesting changes in commodity values. An extract follows: In an average year with 12-cent cotton a \$60 bale can buy:

100 pounds cotton pieces at.....	\$7.00
750 pounds carded cotton.....	.18
22 barrels flour at.....	.10
233 pounds bacon at.....	.30
83 bushels corn at.....	1.20
5 tons hay at.....	.20
20 pairs shoes at.....	5.00
66 yards cotton goods at.....	.15

This year with 20-cent cotton a \$100 bale can buy:

44 bushels potatoes at.....	\$2.25
555 pounds lard at.....	.18
10 barrels flour at.....	.10
233 pounds bacon at.....	.30
83 bushels corn at.....	1.20
5 tons hay at.....	.20
20 pairs shoes at.....	5.00
720 yards cotton goods at.....	.08

BAR SILVER PRICES  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 73¢ off ¾¢.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36 9/16d, off 1 1/16d.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Rain this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday; fresh north winds.

For Southern New England: Rain or snow this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday.

For Northern New England: Unsettled and colder tonight; Saturday fair, colder in Maine.

For Western New York: Overcast today, colder in eastern portion; Saturday fair.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a.m. 42°10 a.m. 38°46  
12 noon 44

### IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m.	
Albany	38°
New Orleans	58
Buffalo	26
New York	38
Chicago	36
Philadelphia	44
Cincinnati	30
Pittsburgh	32
Denver	44
Portland, Me.	34
Des Moines	34
Portland, Ore.	44
Jacksonville	60
San Francisco	48
Kansas City	38
St. Louis	32
Nantucket	42
Washington	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises..... 5:27 High water,  
Sun sets..... 6:23 3:48 a.m., 3:47 p.m.  
Length of day..... 13:18 Moon rises 12:10 a.m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
Pitts & West pf	55	55	54½	54½	
Pressed St....	75	75½	75	75	
Public Ser....	122	122	122	122	
Pullman.....	158½	158½	158½	158½	
Ray Con.....	30	30½	29½	30	
Reading.....	94½	97½	94½	96½	
Rdg 2d pf....	42½	42½	42½	42½	
Repub I & S....	80	80½	79½	80	
Royal Dutch.....	61½	61½	61½	61½	
A A Chem pf....	100%	100%	100%	100%	
*Am B Sugar....	94	93½	94	95	
Am Can.....	46½	46½	46½	46½	
Am Can pf....	106½	106½	106½	106½	
Am Car Fy....	66	67½	65	67½	
A Car Fy pf....	116½	116½	116½	11½	
Am Cot Oil....	43	43	43	43	
Am H & L pf....	65½	65½	63½	64½	
Am Lms' dpf....	55½	55½	55½	55½	
Am Loco.....	68½	68½	68	68	
Am Smelt'g....	101½	101½	101	101½	
Am Smelt pf....	112½	112	112	113	
Am Ssec Apf....	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Am Ssec Bpf....	6	96	96	96	
Am Steel Fy....	60	59	59	59	
Am Sugar.....	111	112½	111	111½	
Am Tel & Tel....	124½	124½	123½	123½	
Atchison.....	102½	103	102½	102½	
Atchison pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Am Wool pf....	97	97	97	97	
Am Zinc.....	34½	33½	33	34	
Am Zinc pf....	66½	66½	66	66	
Anaconda.....	80½	80½	80½	80½	
Union Pac.....	137½	138½	137	138	
Atl Bir & Atl....	16½	16½	16½	16½	
Butte & Sup....	45	45	44½	44½	
Cal Petrol....	21½	21½	21½	21½	
Can Pacific....	160½	163	160½	162½	
Chi & Alt pf....	36	33	33	36	
C & G West Pf....	35	35	35	35	
Cerro de Pasco	35½	35½	35½	35½	
Ches & Ohio....	60	60½	60	60½	
CM & St Paul....	80½	81	80½	80½	
Chi Ria & Pac Wt....	36½	37	36½	36½	
Chi Ricft. 2d Pf....	47½	46½	47½	47½	
Chi & Alt pf....	36	36	33	36	
Chi & West Pf....	35	35	35	35	
Dome Min....	16	15	15½	15½	
Driggs-Sea....	80	80	80	80	
D S S & A....	4½	4½	4½	4½	
Erie.....	27½	28½	27½	28	
Erie 1st pf....	41	42½	41	42½	
Erie 2d pf....	33	34	33	34	
F M & Pf....	38½	38½	38½	38½	
Gen Electric....	168½	168½	165½	165½	
Gen Motors N 14....	114	110½	111½	111½	
Gt Nor Ore....	32½	32	32	32	
Gt Nor pf....	111	111½	110½	111½	
Gt Oil 1st pf....	54½	54½	54½	54½	
Gt Oil 2d pf....	23½	23½	23½	23½	
Hill & Son....	37	37½	37½	37½	
Int Corp pf....	97	97	97	97	
Kan City So....	22	22	22	22	
Kayser.....	135½	135½	135½	135½	
Kenne Cop....	44	44	43½	43½	
Lack Steel....	85	86	84½	84½	
LE & W....	16½	19½	19½	19½	
Lehigh Val....	65½	65½	64½	65½	
Long Island....	42	42	42	42	
Loose Wiles....	22	22	22	22	
Manhattan.....	123	123	123	123	
Max Motor....	52½	52½	52	50½	
Maxwell pf....	66	66	66	66	
May Co.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	
Metx Petrol....	86½	89	86½	88½	
Miami.....	41½	42	41½	41½	
Mdwale Steel....	59	59½	58½	59½	
M & St L New....	21	21	20	20½	
MSP & SSM....	108	109½	108	109½	
Nat Mar pf....	87½	88½	86½	87½	
Nickel Ct....	42½	42½	41½	42	
Opaper....	37	37½	37½	36½	
In Paper pf....	97	97	97	97	
Kan City So....	22	22	22	22	
Kayser.....	135½	135½	135½	135½	
Kenne Cop....	44	44	43½	43½	
Lack Steel....	85	86	84½	84½	
LE & W....	16½	19½	19½	19½	
Lehigh Val....	65½	65½	64½	65½	
Long Island....	42	42	42	42	
Loose Wiles....	22	22	22	22	
Manhattan.....	123	123	123	123	
Max Motor....	52½	52½	52	50½	
Maxwell pf....	66	66	66	66	
May Co.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	
Metx Petrol....	86½	89	86½	88½	
Miami.....	41½	42	41½	41½	
Mdwale Steel....	59	59½	58½	59½	
M & St					

# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES YEAR'S REPORT

Business of 1916 Striking in Many Respects—Combined Net Earnings Equal to 65 Per Cent on Preferred

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines, comprising the Clyde Steamship Company, Mallory Steamship Company, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company and numerous other subsidiary companies, report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. Figures of operating companies combined compare as follows:

	1916	Increase
Oper revenue	\$35,175,969	\$13,775,495
Oper expenses	24,694,719	8,084,546
Net oper income	10,481,250	5,690,949
Other income	284,352	131,403
Bond int	1,409,784	58,460
Deprec (additional)	237,649	12,064
Rentals and misc.	883,502	34,763
Net	\$8,234,667	\$5,571,187
 Decrease.		
Consolidated profit and loss account follows:		
Balance Jan. 1, 1916	\$6,708,553	
Sundry credits	1,279,420	
Total	7,987,972	
Income for year	8,234,667	
Total	16,222,640	
Preferred divs 5% per cent	748,995	
Divs on par stock 5% per cent	748,170	
Divs on sub stocks not held by A. G. & W. I.	49,386	
Balance per balance sheet	14,676,088	

In the Atlantic, Gulf annual report, President Stone says in part: "The business of 1916 of our steamship lines has been extraordinary in many respects. The volume thereof has been greater than anybody could have foreseen. There have been remarkable changes in rates on some of the lines operated by your company, and there has also been remarkable fluctuations in the cost of doing business. Several companies have taken most excellent care of the service to which they have been committed by custom, and this to a great extent in the face of temptation to use the vessel properties at decidedly more advantageous prices elsewhere. Again, as in the statement of 1916, it is to be said that the coastwise business of the Clyde and Mallory Lines has been relatively unsatisfactory; the business of the Porto Rico and New York and Cuba Mail companies has been exceptionally satisfactory."

Notwithstanding the decreased net earnings of the coastwise lines, directors are glad to report that during 1916 the combined net earnings of this corporation and its subsidiary companies, including estimated earnings from Mexican Navigation Company, has amounted to a sum equal to approximately 65 per cent on outstanding preferred stock, or 60 per cent on outstanding common stock. This after charging to expenses, interest, depreciation, insurances, and all other operating charges.

It is interesting to note that thus far in the year 1917 the volume of earnings is substantially above that of the corresponding period of the year 1916; profits for the month of January as published show a decided improvement over those of the corresponding month of a year ago; but because of a necessity of chartering at very high prices in order to take care of the business between this country and Cuba, which, thus far, has been irregular and to some extent disappointing, and because of the uncontrollable costs in nearly all directions, the net outcome of the business of the year 1917 is difficult to foresee.

During the past year this corporation sold two ships—Satilla and steamship Oreghee—for \$1,146,000 net. These two ships were carried on the books at \$355,000, so that the net profit of \$788,000 was transferred to profit and loss, and is included in the item of sundry credits. Also during the year we built seven new freight ships costing over \$2,700,000. Of these, steamships Manta, Sioux, Ozama and Philadelphia have been chartered to the Clyde, and steamships Panuco and Canto to the New York & Cuba Mail. Upon opening of navigation in St. Lawrence River, steamship Carib, now detained at Murray Bay, will be delivered and chartered to Clyde Steamship Company. Two additional freight ships were also contracted for during the year, to be delivered next October, and will cost approximately \$550,000 each. Also during past month an order has been given to the Newport News yard for two large freighters, suitable for foreign trade, for delivery in 1918, at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000 each. When all of these ships have been delivered our corporation will own a fleet of 14 freight ships of over 56,000 tons, all free of encumbrance.

During October, 1916, the Henry R. Mallory, a combined freight and passenger steamship, costing approximately \$950,000, for operation between New York and Galveston, was delivered to Mallory Steamship Company.

The steamship Brazos has been sold by the Mallory Steamship Company to the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Two combined fast freight and passenger steamers, costing approximately \$1,500,000 each, are now being built by the Cramp Yard at Philadelphia for New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company for service between New York and Havana. These ships will be superior in size and equipment, appointment and speed, to

any ships now sailing south from New York.

Clyde Steamship Company has added to its fleet the freighter Norfolk during the year, at cost of over \$290,000, and 49 lighters, costing approximately \$375,000, have also been added to the equipment of the various companies. On the steamships under construction at end of the year there was due to builders on uncompleted contracts approximately \$3,600,000.

In August, 1916, your corporation purchased 2379 shares, out of a total of 4500 shares of Mexican Navigation Co., for \$1,534,863. These shares, with 1000 shares owned for several years by New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, constitute a 75 per cent ownership in the company, which operates nine passenger and freight ships between eastern coast of Mexico and New Orleans.

Expenditures for repairs during the past year have been large, but reflect the increased cost of the work rather than any unusual amount. The notable repair work done has been on steamships Havana, Mexico, Saratoga, Matanzas, Arapahoe, Apache and Brazos. Operating expenses from Jan. 1, 1917, will be charged with moderate increases in regular depreciation accounts.

The W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works were organized soon after beginning of hostilities in Europe. It is understood that this company is now employing about 1200 hands and has met with great success in dyeing 20,000 yards of cloth of one quality with Becker product.

General Chemical Company, Sémant-Solvay Company and Barrett Company will not form part of the combination. However, National Aniline & Chemical Company will have the support of these large organizations, which are greatly interested in development of the dyestuff industry of the United States. The new concern will, moreover, acquire certain minor interests and processes in making coal tar intermediates, already developed or developing, from these companies.

There will be no financing to speak of in connection with the merger, as it will simply represent an exchange of subsidiary companies' securities for those of the parent company.

Prior to the war Germany practically controlled the entire dye and chemical business of the world, but it is hoped that with cooperation of the Government the new company and other American concerns will be able to meet foreign concerns on an even basis at the close of the war.

Declaration of war by the United States, it is felt by those posted on international law, should open up to American manufacturers the formulas and patents registered by German interests in Washington. These patents, while only few in number, are very important and of great value to the dye industry. In event of peace, however, it is asserted that the dye industry would need a protective tariff, which is expected to eventuate from the Treasury deficit that will result from the Administration's plans for raising money required for carrying on the war.

## BIG THINGS ARE EXPECTED FROM NEW DYE MERGER

Combination of Chemical Trade Concerns Looked to for Business of \$50,000,000 a Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., which is being formed to take over the Shoelkopf Aniline & Chemical Works with its line of dyestuffs, the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works with its line of dyestuffs and the Benzol Products Company, producers of aniline and salts, as well as certain other coal tar intermediates, is expected to do a business in excess of \$50,000,000.

The United States places \$3,000,000 to credit of the Allies, the total country's loans to belligerents will jump from present total of \$2,213,575,000 to \$2,720,000, an increase of \$1,020,000 over the similar period last year. The net profit, after making full provision for depreciation, was about \$2,050,000, a gain of \$900,000 or 80 per cent over the similar period of 1916. Profits before depreciation were equivalent to 20 per cent and the net profit to 22 per cent on the issued capital stock.

Production of crude oil by the company and controlled companies during the period was about 1,570,000 net barrels, an increase over the similar period last year of 152,000 barrels. During the closing week of the quarter three wells were brought in, which are now producing about 3500 barrels of light oil a day.

Sales for three months were \$7,780,000, an increase of \$1,876,000. The value of refined and lubricating oil sales was about 50 per cent and the fuel oil about 22 per cent greater than in the March quarter of 1916. The company recently closed some large contracts for fuel oil at current market prices, the results of which will be reflected in the business of the ensuing months. Capital expenditures were \$500,000, consisting mainly of the cost of new drilling and minor purchases of oil properties.

## UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA MAKES REPORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Union Oil Company of California reports profits from operations, less general expenses, taxes, interest charges and employees' share, for the three months ended March 31 of approximately \$2,720,000, an increase of \$1,020,000 over the similar period last year. The net profit, after making full provision for depreciation, was about \$2,050,000, a gain of \$900,000 or 80 per cent over the similar period of 1916. Profits before depreciation were equivalent to 20 per cent and the net profit to 22 per cent on the issued capital stock.

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DANUBE-ODER-ELBE SCHEME  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—There are signs that Bavarian enthusiasm with regard to waterway development is beginning to spread to Saxony, although the ruling circles in Prussia still appear more or less proof against it as yet. The fear is being expressed that traffic will be diverted from the upper Elbe unless Saxony occupies herself more than hitherto with the question of establishing communication between the Elbe and the Danube, and Saxon shipping circles have therefore got into touch with those in eastern Austria and Prussia with a view to promoting the construction of a Danube-Oder-Elbe canal. It is considered that the best route to be followed would be one of some 180 to 190 kilometers from Pardubitz to the canal at Prerau, which figured in the Austrian waterway scheme of 1901.

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Special Dinners Sundays and holidays.**MISCELLANEOUS**

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LEATHER WORKER, able to make and teach help to make leather specialties: good opportunity for experienced bookbinders, leather cutters, etc., also with older leather cutter and creaser; state experience; modern daylight factory. Address THE ELWOOD MYERS CO., Springfield, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER wants draper for high class gowns. BERTIN, 14 East 48th st., New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

COMPANION—Refined Christian woman

wishes position as companion or to care for older children. Miss K. A. PRESTON,

203 Liberty st., Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Exclusive rights to man-

facture and market an automobile product

of proven merit. C. H. CROCKETT, Stow

ave., Troy, N. Y.

## BOSTON

## WHERE TO MARKET

**Isaac Locke Co**  
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall MarketFruits, Vegetables and  
Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

**Shattuck & Jones**

Incorporated

**FISH**

Telephone 1437 Richmond

## 128 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

## AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

## Automobile Owners

MANDER BROTHERS ENGLISH VARNISHES are extremely brilliant and durable when used on motor vehicles. They carry an extensive line of Paints, Colors and Varnishes, suitable for finishing automobiles. Sold by reliable dealers throughout New England. Ask for color cards and literature. C. MANDER BROTHERS CO. Store &amp; Office, 7-79 Sudbury St., Boston. Two minutes from Scollay Sq.

## TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITER RENTED  
Four months—\$5.00 non-refundable; three months, \$7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

## REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Large 11-room old fashioned house; 18 miles out; 2 acres of rich land; 20-cent fare; one half mile from schools, churches, electric station. Address W. W. ARNOLD, 89 Bedford st., Boston.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED front suite, 1 room, kitchenette and bath; refs. Minerva, 214 Huntington Ave. Inq. at desk. Tel. B. 6350.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

**WANTED**  
**LEDGER MAN**

## SAFEGUARD EXPERIENCE

SALARY 20.00 PER WEEK

Address R-4, Monitor Office, Boston

WANTED—A single reliable man for general work on a little country place. Address M-1, Monitor Office, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Exp. reliable man desires permanent position in priv. family: refs. from former employer. Telephone morning to JAMES ALLEN, Winchester 1226 W. or address 10 Westley st., Winchester, Mass.

## LEGAL NOTICE

## TO TAXPAYERS

Assessors' Office, City Hall Annex, Boston, April 2, 1917.

Attention is called to the notice posted throughout the city giving directions relative to property subject to taxation.

Returns should be made as early as possible, and not later than May 15th.

Per order of the Board of Assessors. CHARLES E. FOLSOM, Secretary.

## GROCERIES

## QUINTON DYE WORKS, LTD.

Formerly The Cleaners, Jessie and Daily Streets, Phone F. R. 2090 Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

## JEWELERS

## Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

HENRY BIRKS &amp; SONS, LTD.

Port &amp; Marke, Managing Directors

## CLEANING AND DYEING

## QUINTON DYE WORKS, LTD.

Formerly The Cleaners, Jessie and Daily Streets, Phone F. R. 2090 Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

## JEWELERS

## GROCERIES

## H. E. WELDON &amp; CO.

385 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmundson St. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681

## CALGARY

## GROCERIES

## FRANK MOSSOP

EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES

602 13th Avenue E Phone M 1833

## NEW YORK CITY

## BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—In New York City (West Side preferred) by a middle-aged gentleman, retired, some capital means available, and good board with a refined private family, living in an apartment with elevator service; willing to pay up to \$30 per week. Address Mrs. J. MATTHEWS, Box 128, Cedarhurst, Long Island.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

COMMODIOUS well appointed apartment of 8 rooms in good location, fully furnished, to Oct. 1st. Write or call by appointment only. E. W. WELD, 4 W. 63d st., N. Y. City. Tel. River 61.

## FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT to sublet for July and August. KITCHELL, 176 West 8ist st., New York City.

## ROOMS TO LET

WEST TIST ST. 346—Large room, bath adjoining, elevator apartment, private family. BAILEY. Tel. 1268 Columbus.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## THE CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Kimonos, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear. Fredericks Pluckham, 409 Milwaukee St. St.

## LAUNDRIES

## Vaughan Atlantic Laundry Co.

NONE SO GOOD

G. B. WHITEHILL, Manager

Tel. Main 73

## CLEVELAND

## MUSIC

H. J. VOTTELER &amp; SON

A large stock of appropriate Church Music

Mail Orders Solicited

37 The Arcade, CLEVELAND, Ohio

## SHOPS OF QUALITY

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY

Real Fuel SERVICE FIRST! heat and all the time is our sincere aim.

## SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN

TRENWITH'S

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Exclusive rights to man-

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

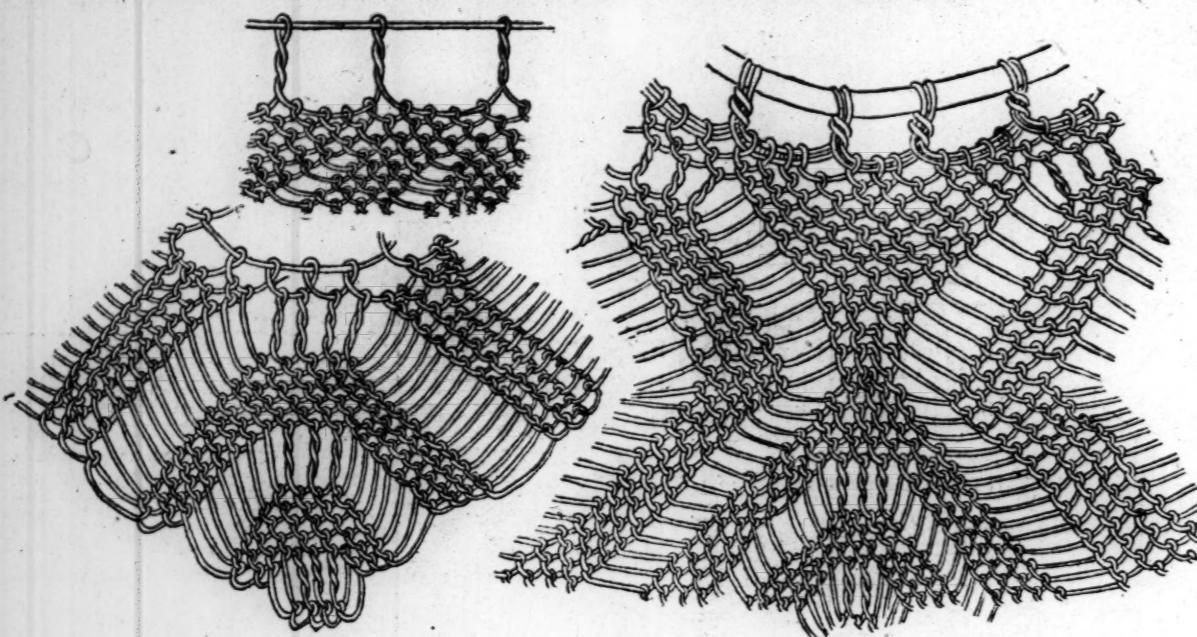
## The Beginning of the Making of Point Lace

Somewhat one associates old point lace, perhaps the most beautiful of all laces, with the gorgeous days of the French court in the time of Francois Premier or the Louis, or with the splendid days of Venetian glory when the great palace of the Doges was the meeting place of richly-dressed lords and ladies of high degree. One knows that the great artists of the courts designed the patterns for the beautiful motifs and that, from time immemorial, almost, the making of these exquisite laces has been the daily work of the peasants of many countries. Even in this last decade it has been a common sight, when wandering through the country towns of Belgium and Switzerland, too, to see women, and not infrequently children, as well, seated outside the cottage door working away with thread and bobbin and pillow. The nuns in their cloisters have made delicate lace from early times, much of it to adorn cathedral altars and the vestments of the clergy.

"Those who say that the beginning of point lace making is shrouded in mystery have apparently not thought to look for its origin among the primitive peoples of the world," says Miss Mary Lois Kissel, the first woman explorer sent out by the Museum of Natural History of New York, to study the industries of the Indian women of the great Southwest. "They know nothing, evidently, of the lace made by the black folk of the interior of Africa, who fashioned themselves robes for ceremonial occasions and even caps for everyday wear and odd melon-shaped bags of lace—of a coarser variety, to be sure, than the delicate, filmy flounce worn, for example, at the court of Marie Antoinette."

"Nor are those who can find no vestiges of point lace making among the people of an earlier civilization acquainted with the needle-point lace made by the Papago women of the great Southwest of the United States. Out on the great American desert in Arizona, there lives a skilled lace maker, a Papago woman. One would hardly think of associating the fashioning of so delicate a fabric with an Indian woman. To be sure, hers is not the fragile sort worn at European courts in the days of powdered hair and shining buckles for knee breeches, but it is the beginning of just such an art."

"As a matter of fact, the making of point lace is not an unusual industry or craft among peoples of a low order of culture the world over. Among the Papago Indians, for instance, one may see the woman's carrying frame, or *kiahua*, covered with a lace made with a native cord spun from maguey fiber, and in a technique similar to that of the fine thread lace produced



Courtesy of Mary Lois Kissel

### Details of beginning of point lace making

by the peasant of Europe. This cord more civilized times. The later Papago lace shows true refinement of taste and also remarkable rhythmic and proportional appreciation.

"It is an established fact that these aboriginal peoples held tenaciously to their religious beliefs and ceremonial customs, and pictured these latter as well as the symbols of their faith in their handwork. But the Indian woman lace maker is chary of explaining the various meanings which she works so patiently and carefully into her lace. Those are her own superstitions and the beliefs of her people for long ages that she is perpetuating in her *kiahua*. The religious motive is quite as strong as the artistic motive in her work."

"Beginning at the point of her cone-like *kiahua*, the pattern of the lace is composed of a number of geometrical figures arranged symmetrically in a series, spreading out wider and wider as the rim is approached. The effect

is that of something between an all-over pattern and a rosette.

"Quite in line with the growing taste among civilized peoples for color, the Papago woman has, of late years, taken to varying the effect and intensifying her designs by painting them in many colors. To be sure, this may also have been done in the past, one cannot be sure, but it is not altogether a pleasant addition. The brilliant reds and blues which these craftsmen employ are beautiful, but when applied to lace they seem to detract from the delicacy of the design."

"Today this Papago point lace may be found in a number of patterns, for all of these have been handed down as heirlooms from mother to daughter, and the lace makers of the present not only copy these but do not hesitate to combine and make their *kiahua* after several models. So it is that one must go far, far back among primitive folk, to search for the beginning of the making of point lace."

## One Way to Cook Jerusalem Artichokes

Wash well 6 medium sized Jerusalem artichokes, and boil until cooked through, adding a pinch of salt to the water. Peel the artichokes and slice them, then fry in butter with a little salt and pepper sprinkled over them. An excellent sauce may be made by melting 2 tablespoons of butter in the frying pan and adding 1 cup or more of breadcrumbs, with seasoning of salt and pepper. When well browned, a little water may be added,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup or so; that depends on how thick—or thin—one wishes the sauce to be.

### Cream of Carrot Soup

This is not one of the best known soups, but it is a good and also what is popularly known as a "filling" dish. To make enough for half a dozen plates, choose 6 large carrots, cut them into small pieces and put on to boil with 1 cup of water and a piece of butter the size of an egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of pepper. When this comes to a boil, move to the back of the stove and allow it to simmer for an hour or so. Soak 1 cup of dry breadcrumbs in water, squeeze out the liquid and add to the first mixture, together with 4 cups of white stock. Let it come to a boil again and cook slowly for another hour or so. When ready to serve, strain, add more soup, if too thick, or a little thickening, if too thin (it is not always possible to judge the breadcrumbs accurately), add another piece of butter about the size of the first, heat without allowing it to boil again, and serve with toast sticks.

### Custard and Fruit Mold

Scald  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints milk, add sugar to taste, about 1-3 cup, and lemon peel (thin) to flavor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce cinsinglass dissolved in the milk, 3 well-beaten eggs, added slowly while being stirred, as soon as the milk is off the boil. Stir until thick and strain. When cool, add 3 or 4 small sponge cakes, cut in small pieces, some glacé cherries, ginger, or other fruits, and pour into a mold.

## Woman's Opportunities in Advertising

"Advertising is the coming occupation for women; the field is not overcrowded and there is, as yet, little competition. For instance, here, in this great City of New York, there are probably not many more than 100 women doing really original work in advertising. So it is that one must go far, far back among primitive folk, to search for the beginning of the making of point lace."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Choosing the Right Issue

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY person is constantly confronted with the need to choose between human issues. In every situation there is some one thing wiser or better or safer, kinder or less selfish, than some other thing, to say or do. At each moment the choice appears, and the progressive individual hopes to be, tries to be, found choosing the better way. Now if the choices were always between a great good and a hideous evil, no mortal would be long about deciding. It is when the evil is subtle and the good obscure to thought, or when the distinction between them seems unimportant, that confusion arises concerning the issues. Webster defines an issue as a presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide. The absolute good, we know, is the end of all choice, but over and over again, in working out the absolute, we must, along with our allegiance to the absolute, take our stand with the better human issue and discard the less worthy one. Not that the human becomes by degrees perfect, but that human things are put off, in order that divine things may appear. And because of this we are choosing only a relatively right thing, only a better belief perhaps, when we choose any human good. This being true, we can see that Mrs. Eddy has put it in a technically correct way when she writes, upon page 289 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "What is evil? It is suppositional absence of good. From a human standpoint of good, mortals must first choose between evils, and of two evils choose the less; and at present the application of scientific rules to human life seems to rest on this basis."

If all mortals were constantly in the process of choosing the lesser evil, evil would be in the constant process of disappearing. And as one individual goes about this, evil does have less and less power over him. How important then it is, not to be confused about human issues, great or small. There is always one human footprint less erroneous than any other and it is every mortal's privilege and duty to find the footprint nearest right

for him. Unaided human intelligence is frequently unequal to distinguishing between the greater and the lesser evil, inasmuch as it has no unvarying standard of absolute right. But spiritual understanding, admitting no perfection in the human, and taking spiritual perfection only for its model, brings the keen edge of true discernment to bear upon human confusions and cuts through them.

When a student of Christian Science has to make a choice between issues, he turns from the arguments of all of them to what he understands of the presence, the power and the action of God. He has learned that in reality, in Truth, divine Principle or God alone governs man, and governs him in perfection. For God being divine Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, as Christian Science reveals Him, man, His idea, existing in divine Mind as idea, must be spiritual, must reflect and express Life and Truth and Love. This, surely, is what "likeness" and "image" means. The real man, this spiritual man, unseen to the physical sense and that of the physical sense of man is but a poor counterfeit, is always right because always God-like. Knowing this to be true, we accept this perfect spiritual understanding as man; and then we know that this understanding of God, which is perfect man or mankind, begins, as it is cherished and applied, to operate as law to dispel materiality. Materiality thus dispelled, bit by bit, is, of course, the process of retaining the lesser evil until this in turn is put off for even less materiality. And so this course of elimination goes on until all evil shall have disappeared.

Now it is just here, when the understanding of Christian Science reveals, the real spiritual man and the brotherhood of man in the unity of all spiritual ideas, that there is danger of mistaking neutrality concerning issues for the brotherhood of man. Back of all human conflict the fatherhood and motherhood of God and the brotherhood of man stand as the eternal, invincible truth of being, and this in process of demonstration through the very human conflicts of good with evil which are telling upon the sup-

## Violets and Olives

"The road in the sunlight is as white as the frost flakes of the almond blossom. Whiter by far than the leaves of the olives that rattle and twist and gleam like silver, coqueting with the sun; for they turn at its touch, and the little spears all tremble and dance

away, and the shiver of light is dulled in dust."

"To look up through the olives," Edward McCurdy writes in "Essays in Fresco," "to see the fantasy they make of the sun, is as though one sees it through old glass which has long been buried."

"Yet the olives are strong, although they tremble, for they wrestle with the tresses of the sun and make fitful shadow, and in their shadow the earth is carpeted with violets."

"Miles on miles of olives! Miles and miles of violets under the olives!"

"All kinds of violets are growing there. 'Beds of violets blue.' The big dark violets, the white violets, the double violets, the small wild violets which have the sweetest scent of all. Very precious is the harvest. Often when one sees the peasants walking along the lanes, bearing big bundles or carrying sacks upon their shoulders, the fragrance that heralds their coming, and lies in the air behind them along the high-walled or embowered lanes, tells that they are carrying a load of violets to the scent factory at Grasse. There the essence is distilled, and you may buy it in Cannes or Paris or London. But never the Provencal fragrance. Never the arrowy odor that parts the earth-breadth and is made one with the whisperings under the olives. That can never be transmitted or recaptured."

## To Austin Dobson

From the sunny climes of France, Flying to the west, Came a flock of birds by chance, There to sing and rest: Of some secrets deep in quest,— Justice for their wrongs.— Seeking one to shield their breast, One to write their songs. Melodies of old romance, Joy and gentle jest, Notes that made the dull heart dance With a merry zest;— Maidens in mismatched beauty dress, Youths in happy throngs;— These they sang to tempt and test One to write their songs.

In old London's wide experience Built each feathered guest,— Man's small pleasure to entrance, Singing him to rest.—

Came, and tenderly confessed, Perched on leafy prongs. Life were sweet if they possessed One to write their songs.

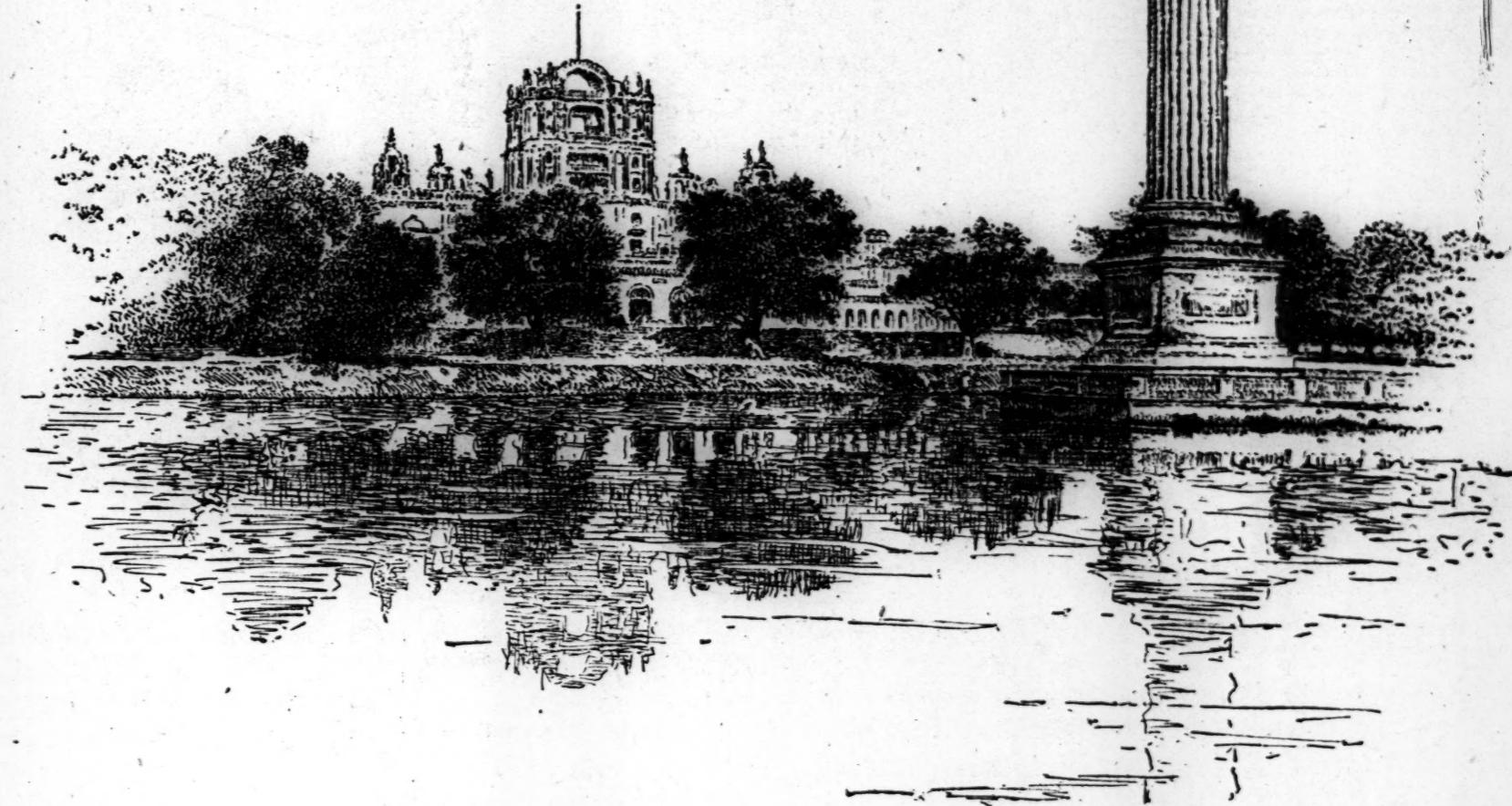
—Frank Dempster Sherman.

Beheld by Reflection

The Sidonian servants agreed among themselves to choose him to be their king who that morning should first see the sun. Whilst all others were gazing on the east, one alone looked on the west. Some admired, more mocked him, as if he looked on the feet, there to find the eye of the face. But he first of all discovered the light of the sun shining on the tops of the houses. God is seen sooner, easier, clearer in His operations than in His essence. Best beheld by reflection in His creatures. "For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made."

—Thomas Fuller.

"We have before observed that there



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## "La Martinière," Lucknow

Maj.-Gen. Claude Martin gave his estate to found three institutions at Lucknow, Calcutta, and Lyons, respectively, for the education of European children. All these institutions

memorials of General Martin. His history is interesting. Born at Lyons, son of a cooper, he went to India to serve under Dupleix and Lally in the Carnatic wars. When Pondicherry fell, he seems, like other of his countrymen, to have accepted service in the British Army in Bengal and in due course became a major-general. He was employed in the building of the new fort at Calcutta, and in the survey of Bengal under Rennell. In 1776 he was allowed to accept the post of superintendent of the arsenal of the Nawab of Oudh at Lucknow and retain his rank.

## Spring in Brittany

The apple blossoms rioting  
—Twixt green of grass and blue of sky—  
To earth their fragrant petals fling,  
Or swing their branches up on high.  
Snow-white above the wheat and rye  
The pear and cherry shining stand,  
Where long-horned oxen slowly plow  
And turn the soil of that good land.  
Bright rows of gorse on either hand  
Bespeak indeed a wealth untold;  
In sereid ranks the blackthorn-band  
Its silver mingles with the gold. . . .  
—Mary G. Cherry.

## The Origin of Romance

"The word Romantic loses almost all its meaning and value when it is used to characterize whole periods of our literature," said Sir Walter Raleigh, of Oxford, in one of the lectures upon Romance delivered by him at Princeton University. "Nevertheless, the very name of Romance has wielded such a power in human affairs, and has so habitually impressed the human imagination, that time is not misspent in exhibiting its historical bearings. These great vague words, invented to qualify reference to whole centuries of human history—Middle Ages, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Revival of Romance—are very often invoked as if they were something ultimate, as if the names themselves were a sufficient explanation of all that they include. So an imperfect terminology is used to gain esteem for an artificial and rigid conception of things which are . . . fluid. The Renaissance, for instance, in its strict original meaning, is the name for that renewed study of the classical literatures which manifested itself throughout the chief countries of Europe in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. In Italy, where the movement had its origin, no single conspicuous event can be used to date it. The traditions inherited from Greece and Rome had never lost their authority; but with the increase of wealth and leisure in the city republics they were renewed and strengthened. From being remnants and memories they became live models; Latin poetry was revived, and Italian poetry was disciplined by the ancient masters. But the Renaissance, when it reached the shores of England, so far from giving new life to the literature it found there, at first degraded it. It killed the splendid prose school of Malory and Berners, and prose did not run clear again for a century. . . . It was a strong tributary to the stream of our national literature; but the popular usage, which assigns all that is good in the national literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries to a mysterious event called the Renaissance, is merely absurd. Modern scholars, if they are forced to find a beginning for modern literature, would prefer to date it from the wonderful outburst of vernacular poetry in the latter part of the Twelfth Century, and, if they must name a birthplace, would claim attention for the court of King Henry II.

"In some of its aspects, the Romantic revival may be exhibited as a natural consequence of the Renaissance. Addison on Nature and Art in Gardening

"If we consider the works of nature and art, as they are qualified to entertain the imagination, we shall find the last very defective in comparison of the former; for though they may sometimes appear as beautiful or strange, they can have nothing in them of that vastness and immensity, which afford so great an entertainment to the mind of the beholder. The one may be as polite and delicate as the other, but can never show herself so august and magnificent in the design. There is something more bold and masterly in the rough, careless strokes of nature than in the nice touches and embellishments of art. The beauties of the most stately garden or palace lie in a narrow compass, the imagination immediately runs them over, and requires something else to gratify her; but in the wide fields of nature the eye wanders up and down without confinement, and is fed with an infinite variety of images without any certain stint or number. For this reason we always find the poet in love with a country life, where nature appears in the greatest perfection, and furnishes out all those scenes that are most apt to delight the imagination."

"We have before observed that there

and forgotten matter of medieval times, on the other hand, was undertaken by serious scholars. The progress of the medieval influence reproduced very exactly the successive phases of the classical Renaissance. At first there was study; and books like Sainte Palaye's "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," and Paul Henri Malherbe's "Northern Antiquities," enjoyed a European reputation. Then followed the period of forgery and imitation, the age of Ossian and Chatterton. Lastly the poets enrolled themselves in the new school, and an original literature . . . was formed by Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Keats. It was the temper of the antiquary and the skeptic, in the age of Gibbon and Hume, that begot the Romantic revival; and the rebellion of the younger age against the spirit of the Eighteenth Century was the rebellion of a child against its parents."

## The Pennacooks

"From my summer home in the White Mountains, I can look out upon a sky line of a thousand peaks. Of these, several bear Indian names.—Passaconaway, Wonalancet, Kancamangus, Chocorua and Paugus. I like to lie in the hammock on the porch, gaze upon these mighty peaks and think of the brave chiefs of long ago whose names they bear," writes Charles Edward Beals Jr. in his book about the White Mountains.

"For these were not imaginary Indians whose names have come down to us. The first three named were famous chiefs, the heads of a powerful confederacy of thirteen or more tribes. This federation, with the exception of the Five Nations of New York, was the most powerful Indian coalition in the East. Passaconaway welded this confederacy together under the leadership of his tribe, the Pennacook.

"At this time the Pennacooks, around Manchester and Concord, were the strongest and most highly developed of the New England Indians, and their tribe was the best organized one. The man who had put the Pennacooks into the front rank in New England was Passaconaway. He was the red man's hope. To him the tribes looked for leadership. In him all the qualities of a leader of men seemed to be combined. He was a physical and intellectual giant. Under his guidance the Pennacooks secured by marriage, diplomacy, and sometimes by war, an alliance with over a dozen tribes in what is now New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine."

"Pennacook, now Concord, meaning 'at the bottom of the hill,' was the rendezvous of all the Indians of that name. On what is now Sewall's Island the royal residence was raised. It will be borne in mind that the red man is nomadic, and makes frequent moves. In summer the squaws move the frail wigwam from one field to another. . . . But usually the royal residence was pitched in about the same place. Passaconaway had other headquarters on an island about a mile north of the junction of the Souhegan and Merrimack rivers."

"The Pennacooks raised corn, melons, squashes, gourds, pumpkins and beans. They also dug for ground nuts and gathered acorns, chestnuts and walnuts. To the early colonists they gave this rule: 'Begin to plant when the oak leaf becomes as large as a mouse's ear.' How many of us while eating Indian corn, watermelon, pumpkin or squash realize that for centuries before the white man's advent . . . these vegetables were raised in the Saco Valley. They cultivated several different kinds of gourds, many species of which are now rare and some probably extinct, but all were known as Askutasquash. We—with the English habit of clipping words—retain only the last syllable, and call a now common gourd a 'squash.' Sometimes these Merrimack Indians steamed or boiled their gourds; at other times, especially when on trips when a fire might be dangerous, they ate them raw."

"According to Judge Chandler E. Potter, who gave this subject careful and exhaustive research, the occupations of the Pennacooks ranked thus: First and foremost, farming; second, hunting and fishing; third and last, the fashioning of tools necessary for the carrying on of these occupations. Naturally the Pennacook was a husbandman and not a knight of the sword. War was not a profession. It was indulged in only as necessity demanded, which was seldom, with this peace-loving tribe."

## Earth Keeps Not Now

Earth keeps not now the face she wore,  
The smoke-trails dusk the wide white wings;  
No longer as of old shall soar  
The legends that sea-music brings.

—Mortimer Wheeler.

## Reformation

All but foolish men know, that the solid, though far slower reformation, is what each begins and perfects on himself.—Carlyle.

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U. S. A.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Great Need of "Speeding Up"

The present extraordinary session of the United States Congress, called by President Wilson upon the urgent request, almost the demand, of press and public, that provision might be made to meet a serious national emergency, and for no other purpose, has now been deliberating for ten days. A program of the legislation, deemed necessary by the President and his Cabinet advisers and their bureau chiefs, prefaced by an address from the Executive that left no doubt in any receptive mind concerning the imperative requirements of the hour, was laid before it. Up to this time, the body toward which millions of anxious people at home and abroad are looking for action such as will hasten the return of peace, in a manner satisfying to civilized humanity, has done almost nothing beyond declaring that, because of Germany's disregard of international law and the rights of the United States and its citizens, a state of war exists between the Republic and the German Empire.

A state of war exists, but, up to the present moment, Congress has failed to take the action necessary for making the declaration of this fact effective. Today, probably, a forward step in one important particular will be taken, but the steps ahead are many before the country is in a position to lend the Allies the assistance which they ought to have without the least unnecessary delay. It is, of course, understood that ample consideration by Congress of the Administration program is a right that cannot be denied, and a duty that should not be neglected, by that body; but the occasion of the extra session should be a constant reminder to members of the House and Senate that, in the present situation, time is one of the most important factors; that none should be wasted in debate; that none should be frittered away or ruthlessly squandered in an effort to please or placate obstructionists.

Again there are indications that certain elements in Congress are striving, on one pretext or another, to postpone action on measures positively necessary to the plan of campaign prepared by the Administration. The hours and days come and go, there are meetings and adjournments, but the legislation that will enable the President to carry out the will of the overwhelming mass of the people is delayed.

It may become necessary for the people to speak. The President is said to be considering the advisability of asking the people to speak. Very likely, if obstruction shows its head with greater boldness in the next few days, he will appeal from Congress to the public, and there can be no doubt as to what the answer will be. Obstruction will not be tolerated at a time when, to say nothing about the stupendous national and international interests involved, tens of thousands of famishing women and children, victims of barbaric warfare, are in need of immediate succor.

The leaders in Washington are informing the President as to what they can and cannot count upon. Mr. Clark and Mr. Kitchin are doubtful as to whether this, that, or the other measure can be put through. It will be much more to the purpose if the leaders will put these matters to an issue. The Nation is desirous of identifying those Congressmen who would obstruct the President in his efforts to obey its mandate. This is not a time for abstraction, or for hairsplitting. A state of war exists. The welfare of humanity, as well as the safety and dignity of the United States, demands that this paramount fact shall be kept in view. The United States has endeavored, for two and a half years, to maintain peace by the employment of peaceful measures. Every one of these has been disregarded. Peace is still the condition which, above all other conditions, the United States desires, but it has been forced, against its will, to seek it through war. If that war is not to be prolonged, if unnecessary hardship and suffering are to be avoided in its prosecution, the sooner it is begun, and the harder it is pressed, the better it will be. The world is tired of the war, and loathes the systems responsible for it. Nothing, probably, will bring it more quickly to an end than action by the United States which will show plainly that the cause of militaristic autocracy is doomed.

No delays, no postponements, no procrastinations, no half-heartedness, no halfway measures, should be given countenance, or will, it is safe to say, be given countenance by the people of the United States. Every high consideration requires that there shall be such an outpouring of money, munitions, and men from American shores as will shock the enemies of democracy into a realizing sense of the hopelessness of their aims.

Let us trust that the President may have no occasion to appeal to the people in behalf of his program. Let us trust that Congress may at once see the great need of "speeding up." If, however, it fails to see this need, and the President finds it necessary to call for help, there will be more astonished and repentant statesmen at the beginning of the Sixty-fifth than there were at the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress, for the public is less disposed to stand trifling or treachery now than it was early in March.

### Agriculture and Industry in Norway

This remarkable development which has taken place recently, especially since the outbreak of the war, in the manufactures of Norway, has raised, as was inevitable sooner or later, a serious question in regard to agriculture. Although she has, like all neutral nations, suffered privations, and experienced many inconveniences as a consequence of the war, Norway has, on the whole, gained much in wealth during the last two and a half years. As a result of the profits derived from shipping, great fortunes have been accumulated, and, if the distribution of

wealth throughout the country is, in the last degree, uneven, there has been a notable tendency, during the last few months, for the possessors of large fortunes to make use of them in a more national and public-spirited way than heretofore: in financing undertakings of a national value, and, generally speaking, in devoting themselves to the great work of placing the industrial activities of the country on a sound economic basis.

In no direction is this readjustment more sorely needed, perhaps, than in the case of agriculture. The higher wages offered in the towns have withdrawn large numbers of men from the land, and now that Norway, in common with many other countries, is under the necessity of rendering herself, as far as possible, self-subsisting, the problem of agriculture becomes an urgent one. Dr. Samuel Eyde indicated the seriousness of the matter clearly enough when he recently insisted, at Christiania, that the farmer should be guaranteed a minimum price for his commodities by the State, during, and for at least one year after the war, and that the factories should endeavor to help the farmer to secure laborers during the three months of the year when they were most needed.

The fact of the matter is that, in Norway as in many other countries, agriculture has for so long been taken for granted that it requires a great deal to arouse people to the realization that it will not run itself, any more than any other industry. The ranks of agricultural labor have been drawn upon, without limit or sufficient caution, to swell the industrial army of the towns, and the situation has been rendered specially difficult in Norway by reason of the rapidity with which these developments have taken place. It is very welcome, therefore, to find that public men, in some instances themselves manufacturers, are waking up to the necessity of considering the needs of the agriculturist, and are advocating an energetic and courageous policy in his behalf. Given the good will and cooperation, on both sides, so earnestly advocated by Dr. Eyde, the complete adjustment of the needs of the agriculturist and the manufacturer ought not to present any insuperable obstacles.

### Beware the Alarmist

RUMORS in circulation to the effect that certain of the large summer hotels along the Atlantic Coast of the United States will not be opened as usual next season, because of the German submarine menace, have, it is safe to assume, originated in malice rather than in ignorance. In either case, and in all cases, they are altogether without basis. There is no information available, with regard to a single instance, which, by any stretch of even a perverted imagination, could be made to justify such reports. In pure, unadulterated silliness they are on a par with another rumor to the effect that the steamboats running to Nantasket are to be taken over by the Federal Government for military transport purposes, leaving the inference that the pleasant retreat bearing that name, on the ocean front, is to be cut off from communication, by water, with Boston during the coming summer. The Nantasket boats are about as well fitted for military transport purposes in the present war as push carts would be for taxicab service. They are not so built that reconstruction could by any possibility make them seagoing vessels. They are simply ferry boats of better than ordinary finish and equipment.

No matter how absurd these rumors may be, however, they call for attention because of their palpable motive, which is that of creating public distrust, alarm, and, if possible, panic. They are some of the fruit of the tree of frightfulness. It would serve an ulterior purpose if the lie that the Atlantic Coast is endangered, or may be endangered, or can be endangered, by the German submarine, should be mistaken and accepted for the truth. That is all there is to the matter.

There is no reason under the sun why the hotels of the Atlantic Coast should not be opened and remain open as usual, or why they should not be as well patronized as usual, next season. Neither German submarines nor German aeroplanes can, with any seriousness, be regarded as menacing, in the least degree, the seaside resorts of the United States. The menace that needs to be recognized and combated is the malice that has found lodgment, and that seeks to work all the mischief possible in the United States.

It will be well for those citizens who are loyal to the country, its flag, and its cause, to be awake to the subtly false reports which are constantly and tirelessly projected into the consciousness of the public, and to deal with them as with other falsehoods.

In the mean time, let the whole Nation understand that there is quite as much of the quality of safety awaiting visitors who shall make for the seacoasts next summer as for those who shall make for the lakes and the mountains.

### The Spread of Prohibition

IF THERE is need of further evidence that the time has arrived for dealing the blow which will end the licensed dispensing of intoxicants in the United States, it would seem that the results of the recent local option elections in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have furnished the conclusive proof. Appropriately modeling their course after that taken by the capital city of the Nation, the capital cities of the first two States named, on April 3, outlawed the saloon and its allies. Springfield, the capital of Illinois, has been regarded as the stronghold of the liquor interests in that State. The result of the recent election is taken as an indication that upon a referendum vote, were the question of the adoption of a national prohibition amendment the issue, Illinois would give a majority of 100,000 in favor. And this despite the fact that, as an internal revenue producer, the State is second among all those of the Union. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the producers in Illinois paid, on materials subject to revenue, taxes to the amount of \$65,287,404.68. A large portion of this sum was, of course, paid by the breweries of Chicago and other cities of the State, but a great deal was likewise paid by the distillers. Illinois, a great producer of

corn, is, naturally, a favorable location for manufacturers for the making of distilled liquors into which food grains enter as a base. Even Kentucky, which is commonly regarded as the stronghold of the distilling interests, paid in internal revenues, for the period mentioned, but a little more than half the sum collected in Illinois. Wisconsin, in which there are extensive brewing interests, paid less than one-fifth as much in internal revenue taxes as Illinois, and Missouri, another of the large producers of brewed products, about one-fourth as much.

Madison, the other capital city placed in the "dry" column, might reasonably have been expected to have shaken off the saloon domination long ago. The seat of the University of Wisconsin, one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, its better citizenship has endured, far too long, the dictation of an element which it has not until now had the courage, if it has had the strength, to defeat. The result of the recent election marks a great white spot which is destined to spread over the entire progressive "Badger" State, even to the shores of Lake Michigan, to a great city of which the boast has been flaunted in the faces of its people that it has been made famous by a certain brand of drink. Farther to the north, where the finger of Lake Superior points to the third city of Minnesota, the people of Duluth have by their votes confirmed an earlier determination to drive the last saloon from the city. The majority at the former election was 400. At the recent election it was 1200, proving that where prohibition is once given a foothold it is seldom dislodged. North Dakota, for many years a prohibition State, by a law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, has become, or will on June 1 become, "bone dry," and therefore will be entitled to the protection afforded by the Webb-Kenyon Law, and the more recently adopted Federal laws and regulations prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" territory.

It is logical to accept these pronouncements by an increasingly large number of representative localities, when viewed in connection with the course of many States that have voluntarily become "dry" territory, as indicative of the aroused sentiment of the entire Nation. No time was ever more opportune than the present hour for action by the representatives of the people, now in Washington, which will afford the long-awaited opportunity of ratifying one more amendment to the Federal Constitution.

### Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon

DOUAI, Cambrai, and St. Quentin differ from Laon chiefly in that they are, or, at any rate, were before the war, open towns; whilst Laon, with La Fère and Rheims, formed a triangle of famous fortresses. At one time, however, they were all alike in this respect, all strongly fortified and all needing fortification sadly, for their history is made up, for the most part, of the quarrels of kings and princes for their possession; of uprisings against dukes and bishops; and of settlements hardly won and with difficulty maintained. Franks, Normans, Hungarians, Spaniards, English, and Germans have all, in turn, passed this way throughout the centuries, and the four towns have, with varying degrees of tenacity, stood up valiantly to all foes.

As has been said, however, Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin are, today, open towns. Douai, which lies on a marshy plain on the banks of the Scarpe, is hoary with age. It was, indeed, the Castrum Duacense of the Roman period, but it did away with its fortifications long ago, turned the place where they had stood into boulevards and public gardens, and settled down to a life of industry. It is the center of a large coal mining district, and, as coal and iron invariably go together, it has devoted itself to iron and engineering works, and there is established in the town a large cannon foundry and arsenal. It is, of course, for these reasons that its recapture by the Allied forces will probably be resisted with the utmost determination.

Taking the high road running southeast out of Douai, one comes, within about fifteen miles, to Cambrai. Here, too, is the same story of great antiquity. Cambrai was the Camaracum of the Nervii, and in the Fifth Century was the capital of the Frankish King Raguacharius. Then Charlemagne fortified the place, the Normans pillaged it, and the Hungarians unsuccessfully besieged it, whilst later still the Bishop of Cambrai and his supporters, after the manner of many bishops of those days, engaged in periodic conflicts with the citizens. And so Cambrai went on making history very much like that of most towns thereabouts. And all the time it was a place of great strength. Its walls have, long since, gone the way of the walls of Douai, but the huge square citadel, which rises to the east of the town, and the Château de Selles testify to the place which the town once held amongst the strongholds of the North.

Taking the road again, the one running almost due south from Cambrai, one reaches, after a journey of some twenty-five miles, the town of St. Quentin, with its long-drawn-out story of the "forever quarrel" between the French kings and the Burgundians; the story also of the Spaniards besieged and how the great Admiral Coligny defended the city; how the Spanish general defeated the relieving force, and how Philip of Spain was so grateful for this achievement that he founded the Escorial to commemorate it; how St. Quentin remained in Spanish hands until 1559, and the next year was assigned as the dowry of Mary Stuart. During the reign of Louis XIV, St. Quentin was looked upon as a place of no little importance, and the Grand Monarque erected elaborate fortifications for its defense. All of these fortifications were swept away, however, a century or more ago.

Returning once more to the road, which now sweeps round to the southeast out of St. Quentin, and passes through the outskirts of the famous Forest of St. Gobain, one comes, after another twenty-five miles or so, within sight of the great natural fortress of Laon, crowning the ridge which rises abruptly above the little River Ardon to a height of more than 300 feet. Laon, indeed, was fortified by the Romans, and it successively and successfully opposed its great isolated bulk to the onslaughts of the

Burgundians, Vandals, Alani, and Huns. In the campaign of 1814, Napoleon tried to dislodge Blücher from this place, in vain, for it was then, as it had been through all the centuries and is still, a good place to hold and a hard place to take. It does, indeed, in every sense of the word, command the countryside. From its ramparts one may look northwestward beyond St. Quentin, westward to the Forest of St. Gobain, and southward over the wooded hills of the Laonnais and Soissonais.

### Notes and Comments

THE Temps hailed the "liberty of speech and of the press," announced by the new Russian Government, with "joyfulness and humility." These were its own words, and there was no need to look far to find out the reason for the great French paper's humility. Twenty-two lines of the very article in which they occurred had been expunged by the censor. Extraordinary situation indeed, when the leading press organ of the country of the great revolution should have to admit, and submit to, the gag of the censor. But there is reasonable hope of alleviation of this particularly objectionable war-time condition in the fact that M. Ribot has consented and has succeeded in forming a Cabinet of Patriotic Union.

Now M. Ribot greatly dislikes the political censorship. He denounced it in the Chamber of Deputies when he was Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, and it must have been very much against his wishes that, after a short respite, the detestable Anastasie recommended her clippings, regardless of either fairness or logic, as it often seemed to the sorely tried Paris press. It is not only the "poilu" who shows the most exemplary patience in this war. His brother of the printing office is his rival in that particular, and supposedly un-Gallic, quality.

THE wedding of Algernon Sartoris to Nellie Grant, in the White House, during the presidency of the bride's father, was one of the most brilliant of the period in the United States. The girlhood and young womanhood of Nellie Grant greatly interested a large section of the Nation, and her marriage assumed the aspect of a national, and even an international event. Now we read that Mme. Cecile Sartoris, daughter of Nellie Grant Sartoris and granddaughter of the beloved Silent Soldier of Galena, has arrived in the United States, from Paris, with authority from M. Dalimier, Minister of Fine Arts in France, to raise funds for restoring and replacing the beautiful buildings and works of art destroyed in that country during the present war. Her grandfather never destroyed anything that could possibly be saved when he led an army.

THE new British Ministry contains several writers of distinction. Mr. Balfour, of course, comes easily first in point of erudition, and Mr. Prothero first in point of popularity; but both Lord Curzon and Lord Milner hold honored places in the world of letters, as do also Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the Board of Education, and Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions. Dr. Fisher's work, however, appeals mainly to the student, whilst Dr. Addison's writings are mostly of a technical character.

THE persistence of some of the extreme pacifists in the United States, now that the country has really launched itself into the war, is comparable to that of the man who saw, at a little station in New York State, one of the first locomotives used in railroading. It is related that, after viewing the strange contrivance with a critical eye, the observer referred to insisted, "They never can start her." As the engine moved more or less easily away, the skeptic, still critical, asserted, with self-satisfying finality, "They never will stop her."

WHEN first enforced during the Civil War, in the United States, conscription was met with serious opposition, and, in some places, with riotous disturbance. But the draft was soon taken as a matter of course, and incidents arising from it furnished material for the newspaper paragraphs and writers of the lighter popular songs, one of which, put into the mouth of an old-fashioned mother who sacredly preserved her boy's trousers, had a chorus with a lively swing to it which ran:

This is the pants that he used to wear,  
The same old hole and the very same tear;  
But Uncle Sam gave him a bran' new pair  
When he grafted him into the army.

THE tapping of the Acer Saccharum, commonly called the sugar maple, has begun, and for the next few weeks the pitter of the dripping sap in the buckets, the smoke from the "boiling down," the "sampling" of the "wax" by spectators, the canning of the syrup, and the "sugaring off" will occupy the time of the farm hands from Maine to Georgia, and from Vermont to Kansas. The maple sugar harvest in 1916, in the United States, amounted to 4,106,418 gallons of sirup and 14,060,206 pounds of sugar, valued at \$5,117,809, a slight decrease from the value of the product of the year before. With the demand for increase in all foodstuffs, and with unusually favorable conditions this spring, especially in New England, it is expected that the output of the American "Sugar Bush," as the maple groves are called, will be the largest in many years.

THE movement, in one of the larger suburbs of Boston, looking to the elimination of all liquor advertisements from the street cars and from street car transfer and waiting stations, is highly commendable, and ought to spread and grow until the imposition of such matter upon people who do not wish to be confronted with it is stopped. The traction companies operating in Boston and its vicinity are chartered to engage in a business which, if properly conducted, should demand all of their attention. What the public wants from the traction companies is safe, comfortable and expeditious transportation, not displays of advertising which is often obnoxious and pernicious.